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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 43-- BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 19 1929 ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Feb.	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Moree ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st Jan.	19th Feb.
Chifuku Maru ..	6th Feb.	20th "
Shanghai Maru..	15th "	25th "
Honolulu Maru..	22nd "	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th "	10th "
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th "
Sumatra Maru ..	11th "	19th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o f Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
25th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
2nd "	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
20th Feb.	Baroja ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th "	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmchandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

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S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5393	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
*Koyei Maru ..	4730	17 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 "	12 "
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 "
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 "	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O, for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

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J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

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FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

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Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—1st. Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience of Cotton Mills as Assistant. Pay upto Rs. 200/-. Apply Box No. 2246 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31802

WANTED—A qualified and an experienced MIDWIFE for the Jambusar Municipality on a salary of Rs. 60-2-100 Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. PRANJIWANDAS NAROTTAMDAS, PRESIDENT. Jambusar Municipality.
A 31804

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Well ventilated block and big double rooms in Morarji Chawls, Khetwadi Main Road. Apply Mr. PAI-MANAND bitween 8 to 11 a.m. Guest House China Bag Girgaum No. 4.
C R1464

TO LET—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Floors of 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort. Accommodation one big roor and two small rooms with electric lights on each floor. Rent Rs. 80/- for each floor. Apply or write to owner JAMNADAS BAXI at 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R1460

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."

EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.
L 30723A

WANTED.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
T 31523.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 1 to 4

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "KOYEI MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th February 1929 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HAKODATE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th February, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bils of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Liquidators' statement of a/c to 30th June, 1928.

(2) To fix the Liquidators' remuneration.

GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE, IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.

Asoka Building,
Princess Street,
Bombay, 18th February, 1929.
31816

NOTICE.

MAJOR J. N. DUGGAN, D.O., F.C.P.S. I.M.S., (Hon.), Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, and Lord Reay Lecturer for the year 1928-29 will deliver his first lecture on WEDNESDAY, 20th February, and second lecture on FRIDAY, 22nd February 1929, at 5-30 (S.T.) in the Grant Medical College, Theatre, Main Building.

Major S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., Dean, Grant Medical College will preside.

Subject of the lectures:—

"Unripe cataract and its treatment."

All members of the medical profession and senior students are invited to attend.

S. L. BHATIA
Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 16th February 1929.
31818

MINERWA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF SEVENTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 6th day of February, 1929, a Call of Rs. 10/- per Share, being the Seventh and the Final Call, was made and it was Resolved that such Call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1929, at the Registered Office of the Company, Honshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such Call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum would be charged from the 3rd April 1929 upto the date of actual payment.

It was also Resolved that the Seventh and the Final Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of March, 1929, and that no application for transfer of shares should be accepted after the 16th day of March, 1929, unless such applications are accompanied by the Seventh and the Final Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bomay, 6th February, 1929.
31784

THE ORIGINAL BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL Persons who have expressed their desire in writing to become members of the above Exchange that a Preliminary Meeting of the proposed members of the above Exchange will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th day February 1929, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Motishaw's Chawl, Mumbadevi, Sheikh Memon Street and they are requested to attend the same.

Dated at Bombay this 18th day of February, 1929.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,
Attorneys for the Original Bombay Cotton Exchange.
31820

NOTICE.

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY invites offers for suitable building plots in their property at SANTA CRUZ, ranging from 800 to 1,500 square yards. Ground plan showing areas and situation of each plot is available for inspection at the Office.

L. ADUR,
Hon. Secretary.
31812

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 64 of 1929.

KSHEMCHANDRA GOPIKISHEN & others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

RAMESHWARDAS BALDEODAS BIRLA & Others. .... Defendants.

To.

The Members of the Marwadi Hindu Community of Bombay.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers on the 11th day of January, 1929, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the Marwadi Community of Bombay against the Defendants abovenamed praying:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Charity Trusts are as settled in the declaration of trust mentioned in the plaint and are binding and that any rules, regulations or resolutions contrary to or inconsistent with the said declaration of trust are invalid and inoperative.

(b) That it may be declared that the resolutions passed by the Meeting held on the 13th October 1912 and such of the rules printed in 1912 (annexed as Exhibit "A" and "B" to the plaint) as are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of the said Declaration of Trust dated 1st December 1913 have been superseded and replaced by the said Declaration of Trust and that the said Resolutions and Rules are invalid and inoperative.

(c) That it may be declared that the Resolutions passed at the Meetings of the Executive Committee held on 12th September 1915 (annexed as Exhibit "D" to plaint) is in breach of the provisions contained in the said Declaration of Trust and is illegal, invalid and inoperative.

(d) That it may be declared that the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the Marwadi Hindu Community held on 13th February 1916 (annexed as Exhibit "E" to Plaint) are in breach of the provisions of the said Declaration of Trust and are illegal invalid and inoperative.

(e) That it may be declared that such of the Rules printed in 1916 (annexed as Exhibit "F" to Plaint) as are inconsistent with or in breach of the provisions contained in the said Declaration of Trust are illegal invalid and inoperative.

(f) That it may be declared that the alleged General Meeting (Sadharan Sabha) held on the 12th August 1928 was illegal and invalid and that the resolutions passed there at (annexed as Exhibit "G" to Plaint) are illegal, invalid and inoperative.

(g) That it may be declared that the alleged General Meeting held on the 19th August 1928 was illegal and invalid and that resolutions passed there at (annexed as Exhibit "H" to Plaint) are illegal, invalid and inoperative.

(h) That it may be declared that the alleged General Meeting of the 16th September 1928 was illegal and invalid and that the resolutions passed there at (annexed as Exhibit "b" to plaint) are illegal, invalid and inoperative.

(i) That it may be declared that all meetings held, proceedings had, and acts and things done in pursuance of and subsequent, to, the resolutions passed at the Meeting of 13th February 1916 are illegal, invalid and inoperative.

(j) That it may be declared that appointments made as trustees, members of the Managing Committee or Secretaries in pursuance of or subsequent to the resolutions passed at the Meeting of 13th February 1916 and in pursuance of such resolutions or Rules as may be invalid are illegal, invalid and inoperative.

(k) That the defendants or such of them as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit be removed from their respective office of Trustees members of the Managing Committee or Secretaries.

(l) That the said declaration of Trust dated 1st December 1913 be construed in so far as it may be necessary to do so.

(m) That it may be declared that the children and young men of the Marwadi Hindu Community of Bombay are irrespective of their caste, sub-caste, creed and or religious persuasions or beliefs entitled to the benefits of the said Marwadi Vidyalaya trusts.

(n) That a proper Scheme be framed by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court for administration of the Trust, Funds and Charity in respect of the said Marwadi Vidyalaya in accordance with the provisions contained in the said declaration of trust.

(o) That some fit and proper persons be appointed as Trustees for the administration and management of the said trust, funds in connection with the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

(p) That all requisite inquiries be made and directions given for purposes aforesaid.

(q) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the defendants or such of them as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with the Trust Funds of the said Marwadi Vidyalaya contrary to or in breach of the provisions contained in the said declaration of Trust.

(r) That the plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for and

(s) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 10th day of June 1929.
Dated this 24th day of January, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. P. PATEL.
Prothonotary.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of January, 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
31919.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL. .....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Petitioner praying interalia that the said Petitioner and Mafatlal Gagalbhai the Petitioner's Co-Liquidator or any of them be given liberty to bid at the Auction Sale of the moveable and immoveable properties Subject to the reserved bid fixed by the Shareholders of the said Company and for other reliefs.

AND take Further Notice that the said Petition is directed to be placed on Board for hearing before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company matters in Chambers in the forenoon on the 8th day of March, 1929; and any shareholder of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order as prayed in the said Petition, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any shareholder of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the copying charges for the same.

Bombay, Dated 18th day of February, 1929.

AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
31521

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 896 of 1927.

Re: NICHOLAS TALONTINO D'SOUZA alias NICHOLAS ALEX D'SOUZA, of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant, residing at 531, Bazar Road, Bandra. A Proof Reader in the Indian National Herald, Fort, Bombay.
.....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th April, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
31522

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

K. SHERWAN, Bullabhgarh, (Faridpur.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

and the Irresistible Trio
THE
ROMPS
Delightful Songs and Dances.

NEXT SATURDAY—

REX INGRAM'S

With SPECIAL MUSIC.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT VILLE PARLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PORPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd February 1929, at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES at Ville Parle, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the Mortgagees Mr. Burjorji Jamshedji Bagli and Bai Bhicaiji Dinshaw Dadina in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land together with all the trees and plants standing thereon situate at Ville Parle known as the Kolyachi Bageloophow Kole in the Registration District of Thana and the Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2507 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 75 Plot No. 3 bearing Entry Nos. 1134-1135.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Lala and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

The Govt. Registered.
Royal Homoeo, Medical College
120/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 5-30 p. m.

A. STROK

Presents

BENNO MOISEI WITSCH

The Supreme Genius of The Piano

MADAN THEATRES LD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, February 23rd at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 24th at 5-30 p.m.

MUMTAZ BEGUM

The Famous Songstress from Indore

Tickets purchased for the Concerts previously advertised should be exchanged

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ELINOR GLYN'S

Mightiest Love Story:

IT

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN 7 REELS

Featuring a Stellar Cast, including the Screen's Vivacious Beauty.

CLARA BOW

Fascinating Story of a Flippant Flapper who lures all with her gifted power

MADAN THEATRES LD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY At 10 P.M.

A RIOT OF HILARITY

IN THESE RIOTOUS TIMES

SYD CHAPLIN

In Meek Pursuit of

THE MISSING LINK

Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Grand Opening Performance Thursday at 10 p. m.

An Epochal Event in the Entertainment History of Bombay.

CARL LAEMMLE'S

100 per cent.

TALKING PICTURE

THE MELODY OF LOVE

with

WALTER PIDGEON

MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON

Voices Give it the Breath of Life!

The Giant Panorama of the World War Rolls before the eye with quick flashes of Doughboy Life in Camp, on the Big Pond and at the Front, mingled with a ripple of Humour which prevents an overstrain of the Emotions or the Triteness of War Scenes.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

SEE

HEAR

AND MARVEL

AT THE

VITAPHONE

VITAPHONE

AND

MOVIETONE

MOVIETONE

ALSO SEE AND HEAR,

MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES

A Universal Vaudeville Novelty

BAILEY AND BARNUM

IN

THE GLOBE TROTTERS.

Booking at the Theatre

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The local market opened at Rs. 359/8 for Broach A/M. relivery but declined to Rs. 358/8 on long liquidation. At the decline there was some covering which in conjunction with very steady opening advices from Liverpool hardened prices which closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	359/4
Broach J/A.	366/4
Oomra March	318/8
Oomra May	321/8
Bengal March	267/8
Bengal May	273/8

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Bengal 266 March
Bengal 272 May
Broach 359 A/M.
Broach 365 J/A
Oomra 318 March
Oomra 321 May

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	278	273	265	258
Sindh	280	275	269	260
Punjab	276	271	263	256
Rajputana	277	272	264	257
Oomra No. 3	326	321	315	305
C. P. No. 1	346	341	335	325
C. P. No. 2	336	331	325	315
Khandesh			294	284

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

400 K. Devchand & Co. Botad 258
200 Do. Mandusar 320
200 Volkart Bros. Arvi 300
200 Do. Shegaon 298
1000 Do. Berar 295/300
100 K. Devchand & Co. Jalgaon 292-1/2
200 Bussan & Co., Sindhurni 275
400 Ralli Bros. Khandesh 245/250
100 C. V. Jagjivan & Co. Pandharpur 315
150 N. Fatehalli & Co. Muthia 260
200 Japan T. & Co. Arvi 322
100 Odhavji Shivji & Co. Nimbahera 282

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine		285	
Bengal Fine	280		
Bengal FG.	275	240/50	
Sindh/Punjab Fine	280		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	275	240/45	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325/30	315/20	
Nagpur Savner Fine	330/35	320/25	
Yeotmal Fine	325	305/10	
Arvi Fine	325/27	309/15	
Amraoti Fine	315/20	305	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315/20	285/95	
Mulkapur Fine	300	275/80	
Khandesh Fine	290	260/65	
Muthia Fine	280	265/70	
Muthia FG.	275	235/55	
Nanded/Purnal FG. GS.	340/45	305	
Purna FG. GS.	325	305	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	320	305	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	315	300/305	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315/20	295/300	
Surat Fine			
Broach Fine			
		Old.	
Broach FG.			
Westerns MG.		325	
Cambodia	405/400		
Miraj/Sangli		360	
Compta Good		360	
Jinja		510	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	16-2-29 This year	Last year
Khandesh	217 238,300	202,075
Central India	2,736 161,914	185,020
Barsi & Nagar	2,274 143,248	199,168
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,335 52,511	81,869
Berar	139 472,662	412,620
Central Provinces	841 232,012	176,546
Berar	139 472,662	412,620
Total Oomras	7,442 1,300,647	1,255,303
Dholera	1,903 52,700	63,287
N.-W. Provinces	54,705	60,559
Rajputana	246 22,431	26,883
Sind-Punjab	513 39,937	112,602
Broach	1,951 11,956	2,615
Compta & Dharwar	173 10,770	3,976
Westerns-Northerns	10,441	3,808
Cocoanada	1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	4,764	8,018
Persian	816	3,294
American	2,495	22,093
Egyptian & African	18,497	11,055
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10	64
Total	12,328 1,530,170	1,573,557

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	16-2-29 This year	Last year
Europe	9,118 399,830	296,371
Japan & China	9,329 671,662	428,634
Coast Ports	9,713	13,885
Up-country by Rail	53,778	41,033
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	70,954	31,625
Total	18,447 12,65,937	8,11,573

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

'000 P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 16-2-29	8025000	6992000
,, Yesterday do	14000	13000
Exports to date do.	5900000	5058000
Stock at Ports 15-2-29	2104000	2191000
,, Interior Towns do.	966000	1042000
,, Liverpool 15-2-29	1088000	776000
Visible Supply 15-2-29	5290000	5313000
Quantity in Sight do	12962000	11565000

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.

SILVER.

Silver Ready	58	4	0
1st Settlements	58	5	0
2nd Settlement	58	9	0

Tnoe quiet but steady.

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	10	0
1st Settlement	21	9	0
2nd Settlement	21	8	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	0
Sovereigns Forward	13	7	0
National Bank Bar	21	12	3

Quiet but Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18

	Cwts.
Wheat	581
Linseed	1,209
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	508
Gingellyseeds	2,843
Poppyseed	44
Groundnuts	24,297
Castorseed	4,858
Rice	4,920
Myrabollams	3,675
Cottonseed	6,885
Gram	1,260
Joowar	1,601
Bajree	691
Coal	2,847 tons.

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Feb. 18

The Tata Oil Mills' quotations Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 563/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Our the Market has ruled steady to-day both in respedt of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.

S S Nurjehan Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.

Shipment January Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment June Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH

B.R.B. Beet:—Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have issued the following American Cotton Statistics on the 18th inst.—

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

	Last Week	This Week	
Total forwarded to Spinners	67,000	57,000	B/s
Total Stock	1,061,000	1,088,000	,,
Total Indian Stock	48,000	47,000	,,
Total Sales	24,300	21,510	,,

NEW YORK:—

Brought into sight for the season	12,783,000	12,962,000	,,
American Mill Takings from Aug. 1st	4,779,000	4,940,000	,,
Exports from America from Aug. 1st	5,878,000	5,995,000	,,
Stock at New York	77,000	79,000	,,
Stock in the United States	3,159,000	3,070,000	,,
World's visible supply American Cotton	5,432,000	5,290,000	,,
World's Taking of American Cotton from Aug. 1st 1928	9,608,000	9,928,000	,,

Discussing the probable cotton acreage, A. B. Cox, Director, Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, writes as follows:—

"If the price and other factors determining acreage should meet fith normal response the cotton acreage planted in 1929 would be about 47,010,000. This is calculated on harvested acreages as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture raised by the ten year average abandonment of 3.6 per cent. By the use of this same percentage of abandonment the harvested acreage is calculated to be about 45,375,000. According to the Department the harvested acreage for 1928 was 45,326,000. Therefore, the indications based on December price point to a very slight increase in the cotton acreage for 1929.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated February 16:—

Recent buyers realised on publication January consumption but trade fixed. Textile reports rather better. Think spinners still large quantity to call.—See little chance more than farthing decline. While considerable possibilities bull side but no sign much movement yet.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have receive the following cable from New York dated 16th inst.:

March Highest 20.01 (at about the close) lowest 19.91 (10.37 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 16th inst.:—

Market very steady on trade fixing call sales.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 18

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31-32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5-31/32 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 15/10/18 March1 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-11-32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/61 15th March.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 939.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 948

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 171-1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 9/32 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 9/16 16th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 3/8 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 15th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 16th inst.

Silver London Ready 25-3/4 15th inst. 25 5/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 13/16 15th inst. 25 11/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1/8 15th inst. 55 7/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 5/16 p.c. 15th inst. 5 5/16 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 15th inst. 5-1/2 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/2 p.c. 2 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver. Dull. China was a seller at higher rate. Buyers scarce. Think some further decline possible.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 98/10
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 99/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81/12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 **Rs. 110/2.**
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/5/9 1945/55 Rs. 103/12/6
Tone of Market.—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 Months Discounts 5 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months.—4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Drennan & Co have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod, Dated Feb. 16:—

"Market small but holds very well. Do not think any decline likely to maintain large trade absorption round ten pence."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Liverpool disregarded weak New York consequence steady trade buying."

STOCKS AND SHARES

Further Decline on Renewal of Liquidation

GENERAL CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange again ruled weak to-day on renewed liquidation as anticipated in previous report. Tightness of money market has impaired the general confidence and there are fears of further rise in Bank rate eventually. There is no desire to buy and the inevitable result of lower prices is bound to follow:—

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 352 347/8
Apollo 50 nil, 5/4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 875
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 392/8
Central India 100f 487/8
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 100, 6f 133/12
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 132/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E.D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 205
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 763/12
Finlay 100 10y 107/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127-8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 228/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 390
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 14
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Khinoor 10/ 13/0/6/y 198/12
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492/8
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Rao Scindia 100 nil
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 50
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Manockjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1165.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Myorse 50 5 4-2f x.d. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 97-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 226/4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 482/8
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6-12
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 3/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5720
Simplex 250 nil 73/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10
Swadesh 100 10f 433/12
Swan 100 10y 107/8
Tata Mills 25 nil 50/10
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 350

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 102/8
Baroda 50/3f 78
Central 250 0/8 22
Eastern £5 4sh 92
Imperial 500 40f x. d. 1422/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347/8
Union 5/4/3-11-6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0 20/4
Central India Mining 8/2
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 101/4
Indian Cement 200 nil 325
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 223/12
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 340
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 20/4
United Cement 100 6y 92

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 307/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92.
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2i 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6i 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 671/4
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 577-8.
Bombay Tramway Ordy. 50 2/8i 149/6
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1101/4
Tata Power O 1000 nil 488/12
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1135
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 227-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 565.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10/14
New India Assurance 15 1y 21/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 302/8
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 216-14.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 782/8
Do. Contributors 50 12f 280
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4/13
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11/8
Tata Construction 30 4y 52/8
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 72/2
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 249/6
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/4

DEBENTURES

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 57.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 15.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY' LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday in the Company's office on Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. B. N. Gamudia presiding. The Directors' report for the year ended September 30, 1928, stated that the Company's presses turned out 17,107 bales as compared with 27,423 bales in the season 1926—1927 and the profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,56,130-1-10 including the balance of Rs. 7,584-7-4 of the last year. The Directors proposed to dispose of the same as under:—

For payment of a dividend free of income tax at 14 per cent., Rs. 87,500; for depreciation fund, Rs. 21,000; for reserve fund, Rs. 21,000; for payment of income and super tax, Rs. 15,000 for payment of bonus to staff, Rs. 8,000, and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3,630-1-10. Total Rs. 1,56,130-1-10.

The report was adopted. The appointment of Mr. S. Kinoshita as a Director was confirmed. Mr. B. N. Gamudia was re-elected as a Director and auditors were appointed.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Ltd, was held at the same place when again Mr. B. N. Gamudia presided. The directors' report for the year ended September 30, 1928, stated that the Company's presses had turned out 28,433 bales as compared with 14,447 bales in the season 1926-27 and the profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,87,887-9-4 including Rs. 4,711-14-0 being the balance of last year. The Directors proposed to dispose of the same as follows:—

For payment of dividend free of income tax at 14 per cent. Rs. 87,500 for depreciation fund. Rs. 50,000 for reserved fund. Rs. 20,000; for payment of income and super tax Rs. 18,000; for payment of bonus to staff Rs. 8,000 and to carry forward to next year's account the balance of Rs. 4,387-9-4; Total Rs. 1,87,887-9-4. The report stated that the Wadhwan press factory which had been owned and sold by the Company for Rs. 2,07,000, about nine years ago had during the year under report been bought back by the Company for Rs 1,25,000 as the Directors consider it an advantageous bargain.

The report was adopted, the appointment of Mr. S. Kinoshita as a Director was confirmed, Mr. B. N. Gamudia was re-elected a Director and auditors were appointed.

BREAK IN ARCTIC SPELL

Britain Heaves a Sigh of Relief at Last!

CHANGE IN ICY WEATHER

Macedonia in Grip of Terrible Floods

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Intense frost which has lasted a week broke down yesterday, when at midday temperature rose above freezingpoint nearly everywhere in the British Isles. The immediate prospect is a slightly warmer weather in Britain. There are also indications of a break in the spell of Arctic weather in the Continent. Slightly higher temperatures have been recorded in Greece, Hungary and Poland.—Reuter.

SWEEPING FLOODS IN GREECE

CATTLE DROWNED: MANY HOMELESS

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Athens.—Unprecedented damage has been caused in East Macedonia by the overflowing of the rivers Vardar and Struma. Huge areas have been flooded. Cattle have been drowned and many are homeless. There have been no fatalities hitherto. The Minister of Communications is visiting the stricken districts to organise relief regarding which Government proposes to organise subscription of a panhellenic character to be devoted not only to relief, but temporary anti-flood works pending the execution of the extensive irrigation works in Macedonia.—Reuter.

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in **thirteen different subjects,** whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates were secured as usual.

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„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,240

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HARTOG COMMITTEE GRANT

MOTION TO TURN DOWN DEMAND REJECTED

"CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPROPER AND POLITICALLY DISHONEST"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

When the Legislative Assembly met today, canvassing in the lobbies related to the supplementary demand coming up to-day in respect of the expenses of the Hartog Committee and the Sankaran Nair Committee.

REPORT OF CONSENT COMMITTEE.

In the question hour Mr. Crerar informed Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that the Chairman of the Age of Consent Committee hoped that the report of the Committee would be ready by the end of April and to submit it to Government by the 15th May next.

DEPORTED FOR NOT SALUTING GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh raised the question of expulsion of Mr. Mohammed Ali Ebrahimji Adamji, a Bohra merchant of fifty years standing from Kismayu for his alleged failing to salute the Governor whom Mr. Mohamed Ali did not see. Sir Denys Bray said that the Government of India had addressed His Majesty's Government with the result that the order of expulsion against Mr. Mohamed Ali Ebrahimji Adamji had been revoked.

Lobby information was that Pandit Motilal Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah were engaged in discussing with Gandhiji the political questions which had been brought to the forefront by the report that Mahatma and other party leaders might meet the Viceroy at President Patel's at an informal "At Home."

The discussion on excess demands for grants was initiated by Mr. B. Das raising the important question of the right of the Assembly to discuss the report of the Public Accounts Committee which right he regretted had been denied to the Assembly in spite of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee.

Sir George Schuster quoted the President's ruling that questions of policy could not be raised on supplementary grants.

Mr. Graham mentioned that no request had been received specially asking for the allotment of a day for the discussion of the Public Accounts Committee's report.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar deplored the Government tendency to draw the Red herring across the path of the important matter of the right and privileges of the House by suggesting that the Statutory Commission would examine the matter.

Sir George Schuster said although Mr. B. Das might not be aware of the fact the Statutory Commission was actually visiting Delhi shortly. (Laughter). He proposed to discuss the matter with the Commission and would then be glad to meet party representatives to discuss this question.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said as the Government of India Act provided for the setting up of the Public Accounts Committee the natural presumption was the Committee's report would be open to discussion on the floor of the House.

Mr. Aney supported the same view.

Sir Purshottamdas emphasised that representatives of various parties on the Public Accounts Committee had made a strong representation on the point.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW

The President remarked that the House should be grateful to Mr. B. Das for raising an important matter. The President declared that the Public Accounts Committee being a creation of this House it was only proper that its report should be discussed on the floor of the House.

The provincial practice might as well be adopted by the Assembly but the President saw the difficulty of the Finance Member as the question had been sprung upon him and he was not ready to make definite proposals to-day. It was not possible in this session to introduce this new departure as the excess demands were already before the House to-day and the Finance Member must have time to consider the whole question in consultation with leaders of parties. The President added that he felt strongly that the time had arrived when the Assembly must adopt the healthy practice of affording an opportunity for the discussion of the report of this committee which was a creation of this House. ("Hear, hear").

All the excess demands were thereupon voted without further discussion.

Mr. Chetty asked whether twenty per cent of the sterling loan in London had remained unsubscribed.

The Finance Member said that that was so.

When pressed by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar for the reason, he said the loan was floated at a time when the financial conditions were not satisfactory owing to the King's illness.

REJECT HARTOG COMMITTEE GRANT.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha moved that the sum of Rs. 3,02,000 be omitted from the grant under the head "Miscellaneous". The mover said that the amount represented the expenses met by the Hartog Committee and the Cenera Committee both of which had been set up to co-operate with the Simon Commission with which the House last February decided to non-co-operate. The grant for the Simon Commission itself was turned down by the House and was only restored by the extraordinary powers of the Governor-General.

Mr. Crerar said the circumstances under which the Committee was appointed were well known. The Committee were doing a great service to the country. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" and laughter from Opposition benches).

Pandit Motilal said that the appointment of the Simon Commission was a slap to the country. If anything exceed the limits of decency it was the appointment of the Central Committee whose members had, by accepting the subordinating position, stultified themselves and the country. The Committee was appointed against the wishes of the House. There could be no gainsaying the fact that they had insulted the House.

CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPROPER AND POLITICALLY DISHONEST.

Pundit Kunzru characterised the motion as constitutionally improper and politically dishonest. They must view with indignation the attempt of the Government to persuade them to grant the money for an enquiry held in absolute violation of their rights and meant more to consolidate the position of the British in India than to advance the constitutional position of India.

Mr. Aney supported the motion.

The motion was put to vote and rejected by 49 votes against 47.

The grant was passed and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CEASE HOSTILITIES

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BACHA-I-SAQAO

TURKISH MILITARY CHIEF AS MEDIATOR

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A Constantinople telegram sates that Kiazim Pasha, the head of the Turkish Military Mission in Afghanistan is negotiating on behalf of ex-King Amanullah with Bacha-i-Saqao with a view to the cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

FIRE IN A TWO-STOREYED BUILDING AT DUNCAN ROAD

RESIDENTS SUFFER LOSS OF OVER RS. 20,000

Duncan Road was the scene of a big conflagration in the early hours of Monday morning when a two-storied building belonging to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, was completely gutted by fire. The fire-fighters weer faced with a streneous task before it was brought under control and what remained of the building was a part of the ground floor, the first and the second floors being absolutely charred. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 25,000 while the residents of the building are said to have suffered a loss of property worth Rs. 20,000. The building is said to be covered by insurance.

Thick clouds of smoke issuing forth from the building alarmed the neighbours at 5-30 a.m. and all the fire brigades were atonce communicated with. The engines from Babula Tank, Byculla, Mandvi, and Govilia Tank appeared on the scene and set the hoses working. The task was a formidable one and the fire could not be brought under control before considerable damage was done to the first and the second floors of the building.

The ground floor was chiefly occupied by floor merchants. A thread factory situated on the first floor belonging to Vishram Bhagavandas and a liquer shop belonging to Jerbai Jamshedji were both affected by the fire.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	6
Century	„	0	12	0
Jacob	„	0	12	0
Toyo potdar	„	0	12	0
Moon	„	0	12	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.				
Standard	Per lb.	1	0	0
Century 9-1/2-92-1/2		1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	„	1	0	9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1	0	6
Phoenix	„	1	0	9
Pabancy (Phoolmala)	„	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	„	0	15	9
Ganga Ghat	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH (light weight) No 5202 5303				
Bachael Mill	per lb.	1	0	3
David	„	1	0	9
Moon	„	1	1	0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1	0	0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.				
Swan Finlay	„	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	„	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	„	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	15	6
Sakuntla	„	0	15	6
Maneckji (Kunda)	„	0	14	9
Globe	„	0	0	0
Rachael	„	0	15	0
Dinshaw Maharaja	„	0	15	0
Maher	„	0	15	6
Kachhwa	„	0	15	3
LEPAD				
Spring	„	0	15	0
Textile	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	15	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	1	3
Jacob		1	1	0
Century	„	1	1	0
Moon Mill	„	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	3
Century	„	1	0	0
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Moon Mill	„	1	0	0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	14	6
GABRUN No. 5124 Hindustan				
E. D. Rachael	„			
MARKIN JAPAN.				
4488	„	13	0	0
3810	„	11	0	0
9898	„	11	0	0
9797	„	9	8	0
44000	„	9	8	0
BLACK CHECK 5809 Sholapur	„	9	4	0
SALITA.				
Century	Per lb.	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	per lb.	1	3	0
Kohinoor				
Phoenix				
Framji	„	1	6	9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9				
Chhawani	per lb.	1	1	6
China	„	1	1	0
Moon	„	1	1	3
Phoenix	„	1	0	6
Maher	„	1	1	0
Simplex	„	1	0	3
Yards 10				
Chhawani	Per lb.	0	0	0
China	„	0	0	0
Moon	„	0	0	0
Phoenix	„	1	0	0
Maher	„	0	0	0
Simplex	„	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.

"America inclined bullish on fears winter wheat damage. Not meeting this market. Europe bought freely this week. River Plate wheats, on which Liverpool based."

Mar. close at 9s. 3 3/8d.
May close at 9s. 5 5/8d.
July close at 9s. 8 3/8d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 126 3/4 cents.

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool advices and covering by shorts."

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18/2/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.984 inches (.007 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.25

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.6 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 18 a.m. 566.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (4.3 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.0 degrees (0.2 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origins about 1800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 2hrs 20 mts this morning (I.S.T.)

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BOMBAY'S "PARLIAMENT HOUSE"

—:o:—

Governor Opens New Council Hall

Before a large and distinguished gathering on Monday morning H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes declared open the new Council Hall at Apollo Bunder which was known as Sailors' Home heretofore. Among those present were members of the municipal corporation, High Court Judges, and commercial magnates besides the members of the Legislative Council.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government in requested to perform the opening ceremony of the New Council Hall.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir Fredrick Sykes then in declaring the New Council Hall open said:—

The inauguration of a Chamber specially designed and constructed for the Bombay Legislative Council is an event of so great historic interest in the political life of this Presidency, that I very willingly acceded to the request of my Honourable Colleague, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Lesai, and of the Honourable the President of the Council, to perform this ceremony in a formal manner suitable to the occasion.

The arrangements that have been hithe to made for the sessions of the Legislative Council in Bombay were more or less of a temporary and makeshift character, and were in no way consonant with the dignity or importance of the Legislature of a great Presidency. As we have heard from the Honourable Minitser, very great care was devoted to the question of providing a suitable building, and there has been a great deal of discussion and consultation of all shades of opinion. The acquisition of the Sailors' Home, and the new building and alterations have been carried out with the full approval of the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, whose convenience has been made throughout the first consideration.

AIR COOLING MEASURE.

In this connection I would draw attention amongst other things to the arrangements that have been made for lighting and ventilation; they have I know been very carefully thought out, and will, we hope, enable the Honourable Members to take part in the work of the Council, free from the disturbing effects of insufficient illumination or a vitiated atmosphere. I imagine that the machinery for cooling the air, like all other matters connected with the proceedings of the Council, will be under the direct control of the President himself, and, although it is not mentioned in the Standing Orders, it may give him some satisfaction to know that it is within his power at anytimes to lower the temperature of the Chamber should he feel in the course of debate that unnecessary heat is being generated.

SYMBOL OF PERMANENCE.

The fact that a Council Hall of a permanent character has at last been provided will, I am sure appeal to the public of this Presidency as a symbol of permanence and an indication that the great political advance that has been made in recent years has come to stay. It also leads us naturally to think of future possibilities, and while none of us can foresee at present what constitutional form the Government of this country is likely to take, there is every reason to hope that the growth of self-government within the Empire may proceed even more rapidly than it has done in the past. On the one hand such a result cannot, however, be achieved under conditions of disorder or on the other hand by standing aloof from the great work of progressively building up the nation's future. I agree with what my Honourable Colleague has said in this connection that conditions of peace and mutual co-operation are essential to progress, and I think it must be apparent to everyone that each occasion of disorder means a step back and not a step forward. Equally there is, to my mind nothing to be gained from a policy of standing by and looking on at the constructive work that is being done at the present time. It is with nations as it is with individuals, they must not neglect the opportunity of making an advance when it presents itself.

The tide of political advancement in this country is rising now, and it is the hope of all well-wishers of India that she may benefit by it.

SAILOR'S HOME AND ITS SIGNIFICANACE.

In the architecture of the Council Hall which I am about to open, we have not the advantage of the carefully elaborated symbolism of the Council House which His Excellency the Viceroy opened at Delhi nearly two years ago. But perhaps it is not altogether inappropriate that the building which has been converted and extended to form a Council Hall, and to provide the other accomodation required in connection with it, was firmerly a Sailors' Home. This place which was in the past the home of those who went down to the sea in ships will now become the home at certain periods of the year, of those who voyage on the sometimes stormy sea of politics. Just as no ship that sails can hope to reach its destination without a good breeze so we may suppose the ship of State Legislation cannot hope to move forward in a dead calm, and we may expect with some confidence that the Council Chamber will not be without such invigorating breezes, though spared, we trust from any heavy storms. Nor must we forget that, for a safe voyage, besides a fair breeze and a full sail ballast, a sound keel a good rudder and last, but not least, a capable captain is required to look out for squalls and to pour oil on the troubled waters should the need arise, and I feel sure that we can have every confidence in the Honourable Mr. Dehlavi to fulfil the last honourable and all important function.

The Public Works Department and all connected with the construction of the new building deserve to be congratulated on finishing the work in good time for the present session of the Council, and great credit is due to all those mentioned by my Honourable Colleague who have had a share in the design and erection of the building and in making the alterations required in the Sailors' Home. As the Hall itself is concealed from view by other buildings there has been no scope for architectural embellishments on the outside, and the building has been designed with a strict eye to economy, is our financial position requires, its success as a Council Hall is to be judged rather from the point of view of its suitability inside for the purpose for which it is intended, and of this you will have an early opportunity of judging for yourselves.

KING'S MESSAGE.

Before I proceed to open the Council Hall, I cannot, I think, do better than repeat a portion of the message which His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to send in connection with the opening of the Council House at Delhi:—

"I earnestly pray that in the Council House to be opened wisdom and justice may find their dwelling place, and that God's blessing may rest upon all those who shall henceforth serve India, within its walls."

LLOYD'S FOLLY

—:o:—

BOMBAY LOSES OVER 3 CRORES

"At present we are paying a subsidy of 20 lakhs since 1926-27 on the assumption that the loss on the Back Bay will be 3 crores. It looks probable that this figure may increase. It will be difficult to calculate the approximate figure as the cost of development cannot be estimated til' a layout is sanctioned and on the receipts side the assets of the scheme in the shape of developed plots available for sale cannot be known.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan.—

THE PRESIDENCY'S EBT

—:o:—

43 CRORES OR 3 YEARS' REVENUE

"To sum up, our total outstanding debt will amount to nearly 43 crores or about 3 years' revenue.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan.—

DIWAN BAHADUR HARILAL DESAI'S SPEECH

—:o:—

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai requesting the Governor to open the new Legislative Council Hall said in the course of his speech:—

On behalf if the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, of which I am in charge, I beg to express to Your Excellency and Lady Skyes our grateful thanks for having found time, in the midst of your very numerous engagements, to come and perform this ceremony, especially at a time when the very sad events of the past fortnight in Bombay have been causing Your Excellency and the Government in common with all those who have the good of this great City and its inhabitants at heart, very grave anxiety. It may be hoped that to-day's ceremony will prove a happy omen for the City and the Presidency of Bombay, and that the opening of its new Legislative Council Chamber will augur for the Presidency, a stable and beneficent Government, and for the City of Bombay, the early restoration and maintenance of peace and freedom from civil and industrial disturbance, without which the prosperity and well-being of the people would be impossible.

"The opening of the first Parliament House in Bombay, the first permanent home for te deliberations of the Legislative Council of the Presidency, seems to me a fit opportunity for reviewing, in brief, the history of the Provincial Legislature, the gradual steps taken by Government during the last 68 years to secure the assistance at their deliberations of non-official Members as representatives of the public of the Presidency and the various summary of the gradual evolution of the Council." He then gave a comprehensive Shamry of the gradual evolution of the representative institutions) dating back from the Charter of King George I in 1720 and proceeded:—

BEGINNINGS OF THE NEW HALL.

The meetings in Bombay of the Legislative Council in its early days appear to have taken place in the Council Chamber at the Old Secretariat now known at Raja Motilal Mansions. After the construction of the present Secretariat in 1874 they were held in the Council Hall at the Secretariat or in the Darbar Room at the Town Hall, and once in December 1919 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University. Since February 1921 the Legislative Council has met in Bombay at the Town Hall.

It was at first proposed in 1921 to put up a temporary structure on the Oval to house the new Council. There was, however, much public disapproval of the scheme and it had to be abandoned.

ACQUISITION OF SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1925 the question of converting the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home into a Council Hall was considered, as it was understood that the Committee of the Home no longer required the building. It was decided that, though no part of the building would be suitable for the Council Hall itself, the building would be eminently suitable for conversion into offices for the Council and that a Council Hall could conveniently and suitably be constructed in the open space at the rear of the building.

In 1926 the Committee of the Sailors' Home were approached by Government and stated their willingness to hand over the Sailors' Home on payment of Rs. 4,44,375 (that is the original cost—Rs. 3,66,000 plus Rs. 78,375 the actual cost of certain additions and alterations.) The amount asked for by the Committee was considered extremely 'reasonable. The matter was therefore put before the Hon'ble Board, who agreed to pay the sum asked subject to the approval of the Legislative Council.

The estimated cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 7,80,647 out of which the cost of the new Council Hall, including the air cooling equipment, amounts to about Rs. 2,75,000.

The building is the first in Bombay to be equipped with a dehumidifying and air cooling plant. The plant, which has been supplied and erected by the Carnier Engineering. The comfort which will be ensured by a uniform and temperate climate within the Chamber will, I feel sure, be greatly appreciated by the Hon'ble Members and should materially facilitate their deliberations.

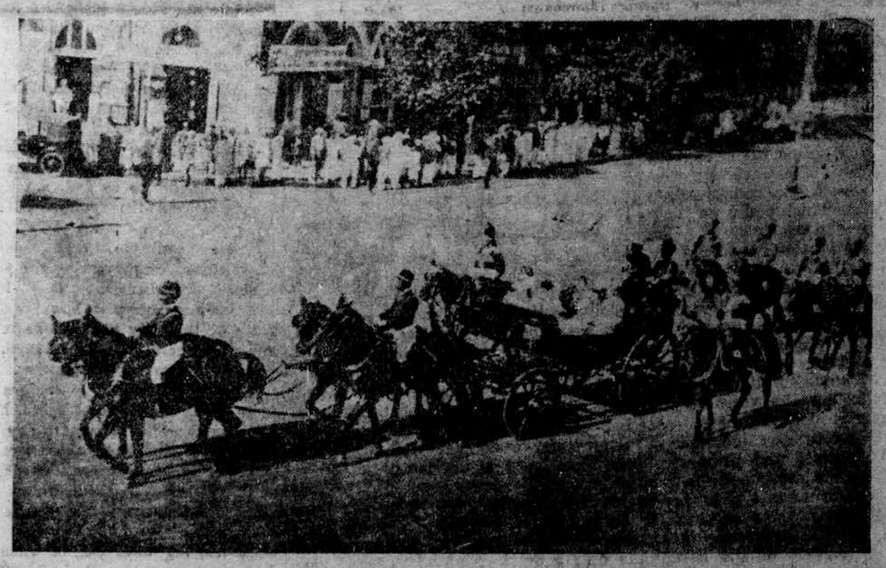
BOYCOTTERS BRING OUT BLACK FLAG PROCESSION

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

Boycotters brought out a black-flag procession of a thousand persons led by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, ex-Minister and held a boycott meeting.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S STATE DRIVE TO COUNCIL HALL



"Chronicle" Photos.

Sir F. Sykes drove in State to the new Council Hall, Bombay on Monday where the local Council began its session.

A general view of the sitting accom modation in the new Council Hall.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1929.

How these ugly chicken come home to roost. The most ominous announcement in the Finance Member's speech at the Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday was that the loss on Lloyd's Folly would exceed three crores. As regards other schemes, the Industrial Housing scheme, the Ambernath scheme and the Sukkur Barrage, the position, though not quite so hopeless, is disquieting.

* * * *

Mr. Pradhan is the second Indian to hold the high and responsible post of Finance Member in this Presidency. It is hard lines on him that he should have taken over this unpleasant legacy.

* * * *

He says in his budget speech "At present we are paying a subsidy of twenty lakhs since 1926—27 on the assumption that the loss on the Back Bay will be three crores. It looks probable that this figure may increase."

* * * *

Cheerful prospect, that! And the result is that mass education in the Presidency is not to make any advance. The people have to suffer the blight of illiteracy as victims of those who created the Back Bay muddle.

* * * *

Had this Presidency a genuine responsible Government, could it have remained in power for a single day after committing this financial folly?

* * * *

Miss Ryan, the Tennis star from California, shows herself as temperamental as Mlle. Lenglen. She refused to play suddenly in the Tennis championships at Delhi on Sunday and this caused disappointment to a very large number of spectators.

* * * *

The Californian star's complaint was that the Championship Committee had "badly managed" the tournament. What does she want? Publicity, better partners or bigger audience? Anyway, when "stars" show temper, the "fans" suffer. And India has, perhaps, more "tennis fans" amongst the educated classes than Cinema fans.

* * * *

Dentist.—(to screaming child) "Hush don't you know I am a painless dentist?"

Child.—"May be you are painless. But I ain't."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

The adjourned meeting of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C', will be held on Wednesday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Office.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Shiny Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

The general meeting of the Social Purity League will be held at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday, (the 24th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) All the members of the League are requested to be present as this is a very urgent meeting.

—:o:—

CALM IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

MILITARY PICKETS TO BE REMOVED

It is understood that owing to the present peaceful situation in the City the authorities are likely to withdraw the military pickets partly to-day (Monday) and partly to-morrow.

INSULT TO CORPORATION DEPUTATION

—:o:—

MR. HORNIMAN MOVES ADJOURNMENT MOTION

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an adjournment of the house calling attention of the President to newspaper reports stating that a member of a deputation of the Municipal Corporation was alleged to have been insulted by the Home Member of the Government of Bombay some time ago when the deputation waited on him. If the Home Member had not proferred his regret, the House should express its displeasure at it by an adjournment.

The President, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, asked Mr. Horniman not to be impatient and to allow a few days to pass. If nothing was done by Government to satisfy the dignity of the deputation, he would then place all the facts before the House.

Upon this Mr. Horniman withdrew his motion.

(Further report will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle.)

COMMUNISTS ON THE BRAIN AGAIN

—:o:—

"TIMES" SERMON

PATS "GREAT FEUDATORIES OF THE CROWN"

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article on the Indian Princes' resolution says that the inevitable criticism of the Extremists and those strange "Moderates" who can never make up their minds to support the Government of India whole heartedly or condemn revolutionary resolutions unreservedly, will not obscure the importance of the action of "Great Feudatories of the Crown." It is true that advocates of Independence prudently limit their revolutionary programme to passive resistance but the Princes who know how even Gandhi at the moment of his greatest power failed to prevent excited mobs from committing excesses, are well able to appreciate the real value of this limitation all the more since they know that they are among the chief targets of the increasing Communist agitation in British India which the Soviet Government is energetically supporting.—Reuter

CHARAS SMUGGLING IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES DURING RAIDS

EXCISE POLICE ARREST TWO PERSONS

The excise police are at present in investigating a complicated case of charas smuggling. Three arrests have already been made in this connection and they hope to round up the "whole gang" in the course of the next few days.

CHARAS FOUND IN A TRUNK SHOP

Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department with his staff raided a shop apparently doing business in trunks but alleged to be a centre where considerable opium smuggling was carried on at Tardeo on Sunday afternoon and arrested Enus Ali a servant who was found there. The shop was searched when 8 pounds of charas valued at Rs. 800 were recovered. The excise slewths then hunted for the owner of the shop (Guchan Khan Nazir Mahomed) who was traced to a washing company in Fort.

CARTRIDGES FOUND BUT NO REVOLVER.

Guchan getting scent of it made a futile attempt to escape but subsequently surrendered to the police. Sixteen revolver cartridges were reovered from person, though the whereabouts of revolver still mystify the authorities. washing company was searched and the correspondence and other article longing to the Guchan Khan were s The correspondence disclosed that he already been arrested by the Indore lice in a charas case and that he had released on bail. Further enqu showed that he had broken the bail failed to appear before the Indore and that a warrrant had been issue his arrest.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Inspector Hudson and his party proceeded to make enquiries about Ahmed Husein Khan alleged to be of the gang" and succeeded in appr ing him at his residence at Mody Nothing incriminating, however, found with him except packing m and a small quantity of charas.

The police in this connection hop make many more arrests.

Three of the arrested persons placed before the Presidency Ma Third Court on a remand applicati were bailed out on substantial and securities.

TENNIS

—:o:—

W. I. TOURNEY

RESULTS OF MONDAY'S MATCHES.

MEN'S SINGLES.

E. C. Chesney w.o. S. D. Rao.

Tomonaga beat Khatao, 6—2, 7—5.

Pereira beat Gazdar, 6—0, 6—3.

Chopra beat Tomlinson, 6—1, 6—

Desaiji beat Freke, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2

Marshall beat Bishanial, 6—2, 0—6, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Le Roy and Reed beat Scott and M. Rao, 6—2, 6—3.

Taku and Tomonaga beat and Thakore, 6—0, 6—3.

Raja Iyer and Wagie beat G es and Kohloff, 6—4, 6—4.

Lahey Bean and Fox beat and Annett, 6—4, 6—4.

Take and Pereira beat P Kamruddin, 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. Stephens beat Mrs. Fr 1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Mrs. Race and Miss Stebbi Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Rober 5—7, 6—4.

Mrs. McDougall and Mrs. R Mrs. Hunt and Miss Taleyark 6, 8—6.

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Nervous Debility
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SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Goid and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1929.

PRESIDENCY FINANCE.

—:o:—

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, seems to be anxious to break new ground, or set new standards, in his stewardship of the finances of the Presidency. His budget speech presenting an account of the financial administration of the Presidency to the Legislative Council yesterday is original in more than one respect, as we shall endeavour to show more clearly below. For the moment it is interesting to note that the budget speech of the Hon. Member is an illuminating and somewhat overdue account of the administration of the Presidency finances in the several departments of Government; but it is somewhat lacking in due regard being paid to the main theme of the speech. The speech is indeed, no pronouncement of policy, though it is bubbling with points in many places that cannot but provide food for serious reflection. But a review of the revenues and expenses of Government during the past, the current and the coming years—which one would ordinarily expect as a matter of course in a budget speech—is conspicuous by its absence. This is not to say that the members of the Legislative Council would have no guide to depend upon, none to point them the way. The usual note of the Financial Secretary,—Mr. Wiles is an old hand at his job,—is enough for the purpose—the Hon. Mr. Pradhan evidently thinking it superfluous to gild refined gold, or paint the lily, or repeat in other words what his Secretary has so clearly put in his instructive note in the Blue Book on the budget.

REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

The Bombay budget statement though following in the main the form standardised and prescribed by the constitution in that behalf, leaves, in our opinion, much to be desired from the point of view of the fullness of detail or clarity of explanation. This year the matter is ironically enough rendered more difficult than ever, because of the changes in the system of keeping accounts mentioned both in the note of the Financial Secretary and in the speech of the Hon. Member for Finance. Apart, however from this our perennial complaint the most noteworthy point is that though the figures given on page IV, Statement I do not tally with those on page 2 of the Blue Book the revenue and expenditure of the Presidency seem, at first sight to bear a steady almost stabilised look. Beginning with 12.52 crores in 1921-22, the ordinary revenues excluding the receipts from the Development Department rose to 14.43 crores in the revised estimates of the current year and to 14.41 in the budget estimates of the next. In this connection we cannot but draw attention to what we consider to be a most reprehensible practice in regard to the presentment of the Bombay budget figures. As already remarked the figures of the total revenue, as given in the several Statements, do not tally because of one or another item being excluded in one case and included in another. Whatever this may mean for the systematisation of accounts, it certainly does not contribute to the fullness or ease of understanding, especially when one finds a discrepancy in one and the same statement in figures which seemingly relate to the same thing. Thus in Statement A, pages 2 and 3, the total of ordinary revenues given on either of these two pages is different for the same year and these again differ from the total given in Statement I. Of course, there is ample explanation of the variation and the explanation is clear to the painstaking student: but as the Finance Member himself confesses in his speech, the explanations tucked away in small-type foot-notes have a trick of eluding the eye of the average reader which the compilers of the Budget Statement cannot do too much, in our judgment, to prevent. Apart from this persistent defect of the Bombay budget statements the spectacle of steady revenues must prove, if not flattering or satisfying, at least consoling. A detailed study of the several items of revenue as given in Statement II, page viii, and read in conjunction with the remarks of the Financial Secretary in the body of the Blue-Book in connection with each item, confirms this impression. The consolation however, derivable from this reflection, has its own shortcoming. Viewed in conjunction with the expenditure of the Government—in comparison with the commitments already made or which could no longer be avoided—the spectacle of the principal sources of the Presidency revenues maintaining an inelastic stability cannot be very encouraging. Land Revenue, Excise and stamps contribute between them, over 70 per cent. of the provincial revenues; and one at least of these principal items must be assumed to be progressively falling in the years to follow. Government can not only not expect in the future any increase in the Excise revenue, and must even provide for a steady diminution to the point of utter extinction; they must likewise be prepared for a substantial shrinkage in the Land Revenue itself, if the deeper lessons of the Bardoli struggle, or the moral of the legislative proposals in that behalf even now awaiting the consideration of the provincial legislature, is not to be utterly disregarded. On the other hand, Mr. Pradhan is eloquent, and justly so, on the several achievements or commitments of the Government in regard to Public Health, Education and other nation-building departments. He has, indeed, simultaneously devoted more than proportionate space in his speech to the possibility of economising in the Public Works Department alone. If the members of the Legislative Council, however, know their business, this part of Mr. Pradhan's observations ought to prove extremely intriguing to his colleagues in the Council inasmuch as they will now know authoritatively—what has very often been suspected—what an immense room there can be in departmental economies, if only the axe is applied properly. The Councillors have, we think, yet to obtain a guarantee that there is no further room for similar economies over and above what Government themselves confess to have been possible in the recent past. For our part, however, we do not pin our faith in public economy unduly to these possibilities—immense as they are revealed to be—because we believe that in the aggregate Mr. Pradhan and his successors have an immense leeway to make up before this Presidency can boast of a decent minimum of civilised government, or human citizenship. Mr. Pradhan is proud of the progress made for example, in Education in the last eight or nine years. No doubt the number of pupils in the public schools has grown by nearly 40 per cent. in this short period; but the proper way to look at such figures is not as to how much improvement has been made, but rather as to how much still remains to be accomplished, before we could have the least claim to call our country a decently civilised one. It may be gratifying to Mr. Pradhan and his colleagues to look back on the increase of the pupils in the public primary schools; but if he notes the total number of children of school-going age who ought to be at school but who cannot afford to be; if he further considers a simple sum in Arithmetic as to how long it would take, at the rate of progress he has so complacently revealed in his figures, for every boy and girl in the Presidency of school-going age to be at school—and so afford the basis for the Presidency to claim itself to be a modern civilised country,—he would realise that the progress made is only a fraction of what we have yet to achieve. The economies he has pointed out are moreover no real economies; they are only postponed expenditure. For we must have inevitably all those roads, buildings, bridges, etc., which under pressure of financial stringency, we are economising for the moment on, but which eventually must be provided if the public weal of the Presidency is to be maintained unimpaired. The only real economy,—effective as it might be enduring—would be a radical reduction in the scale of salaries and establishment charges now being incurred in all the administrative departments of Government; but which Mr. Pradhan and his Indian colleagues in every Government in India are unable to touch under the Constitution as it stands.

A NATE OF WARNING.

We have considered this part of the present Budget at some length, not so much because the points made above are in any way entirely new and original; we would rather sound a note of warning against too glib and facile a feeling of self-complacency which an unannoted edition of Mr. Pradhan's speech is apt to induce. The most interesting portion, however, of Mr. Pradhan's contribution—and one not to be found in the Secretarial Note—is the review in detail of some of the most controversial activities of the Bombay Government. Space would not permit us to discuss in this review the remarks of the Finance Member on the debt of the Presidency on the manner in which the two ends have been made to meet for the moment, and the prospect of the same in the near future, and on the individual departments which are mainly responsible for the indebtedness of the Presidency. There is much in the arrangement now made in regard to the Famine Insurance Fund, or the Interest Charge on the Developmental Loans, or the Irrigation projects and the resultant land sales, which call for comment. We shall revert to these in another article. For the moment, however, we must note that the general impression of stability likely to be induced from the Budget Note and the speech of the Finance Member would be erroneous, if the members of the Council as well as the general public would overlook the conditions and limitations with which the documents are pregnant. Mr. Pradhan, particularly, seems to us to be less than adequate in his remarks regarding those radical remedies which he has compressed under the general observation about proposals before the Simon Commission, and the consequent expectations of this Presidency. We realise it is premature for any in the responsible position of the Finance Member to express more definitely the more precise expectations for the radical cure of the financial plight of the Presidency,—and for the matter of that—of the country at large. But, notwithstanding this, we should have welcomed a more searching examination of the possibilities already envisaged for remedy by those who have the administration of the Presidency finances in their hands; and in so far as Mr. Pradhan's otherwise interesting and instructive speech falls short of that, it must be pronounced to be lacking and defective.

INDIA, THE NEW PHASE

REPLY TO SIR STANLEY REED

(BY S. G. WARTY.)

II.

Having offered my criticism on the general tenour of Sir Stanley's book and having pointed out that by failing to present even by way of discussion the Indian stand-point, the book suffers from the fatal defect of having omitted the most important of the Indian problem, I pass on to discuss in this my second article, certain statements of considerable importance which are bound to influence the mind of the reader one way or the other. It is better to state a lie than a half truth. The former misdirects, and you have only to change the main direction to get right. The latter vitiates the judgment, and there is need of some complicated chemical process to get rid of the adulteration.

In speaking of industries, agriculture, education, etc., Sir Stanley is substantially correct. But in many other vital matters, he is woefully inaccurate. In some parts, one can detect attempts to suppress the truth. Certain other statements are even irrelevant and one does not know why they were made at all; and lastly in one case at least Sir Stanley is guilty of definite lapse from good taste, not quite flattering to his reputation.

DANGEROUS HALF-TRUTHS.

I would attempt to give a few illustrations. Sir Stanley states in his opening chapter that the history of India, before the establishment of British power, is a long record of discord. Here is an example of a dangerous half-truth; and was it indeed relevant to the appeal that he makes? The statement only serves to flatter the false pride of the Britisher.

Then again, the Empire of Ashoka, Akbar, etc., had no permanence, he says. Can anybody say with certainty that the British Empire which is barely 100 years old will be lasting? I verily see its decay in the bad statesmanship of its leaders. The old Empires again, "arose out of disorder", it is stated. Did the British Empire in India arise out of order?

INDIA'S LINGUA FRANCA.

Sir Stanley further thinks that until the introduction of the English language, India had no "lingua franca." What an astounding statement? Is the English language understood by even one in a hundred? In the past and to-day it is the Hindi language that serves for practical purposes at least, as the "lingua franca," of India. Would there indeed be thousands of pilgrims from one end of India to the other every month of the year, if this language were not known practically throughout India?

Is British work in India so deficient in positive achievements, that to show its importance, it requires artificial aids in the form of misleading and untruthful statements regarding India's past? It is such statements that provide a false background, and lead the average Britisher to indulge in self-glorification. And these besides are wholly irrelevant.

AFRAID TO TELL THE TRUTH.

Take next the references to Jallianwallah Bagh and the martial law in the Punjab in 1919. Sir Stanley has not a wird to say in condemnation of these, even by a few adjectives and writes about them as if to show they were mere ordinary episodes. Indeed until the thing happened, I never thought that Englishmen in the 20th century were capable of such a crime against humanity as Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. Even the Government Resolution on the Hunter Committee's report which was regarded as a white-washing document, spoke with warmth and resentment. But Sir Stanley even after a decade is afraid to tell the truth about it.

CONFESS YOUR GUILT.

Why should not Englishmen know a few of their evil doings? Why should they also be afraid to confess them? Will they deceive their own mind? I feel that such confessions will lead to better understanding between Englishmen and Indians. The latter will feel that Englishmen will not after all smother their conscience. Mr. Edward Thompson in his book "The Other side of the Medal", has rightly pointed out how the wanton atrocities of the Britisher in the days of the Indian Mutiny 1857, still rankle in the hearts of Indians, and that it is only an open confession of guilt that can establish India's faith in the goodwill of England.

(To Be Continued.)

* Previous article appeared on 15th instant.

A DEPRESSING SPEECH.

—:o:—

The Governor's first address to the Legislative Council was as depressing as the Budget which his Government presented. The dismal tale of the riots in the City, continued trade depression, slump in land values, dwindling revenues and the need for crying halt to further progress in the nation-building activities, these are the topics that take up the greater part of the doleful speech. The references to the riots were naturally very cautious and we fully endorse His Excellency's appeal to the public to refrain from saying anything of a provocative character. But as regards an inquiry, it is to be considered, he says, "whether the advantage of holding an enquiry is outweighed by possible disadvantages such as the continuance of bitter feelings which were better permitted to subside." Much indeed can be said on both sides, but the balance of advantage appears to be in favour of an enquiry by a responsible body enjoying the full confidence of the public. The main function of the inquiry should be to find out the causes which delayed the adoption of measures which, when adopted, proved effective and to offer constructive suggestions for preventing the recurrence of such disturbances. One important question for inquiry is how far the police force of the City needs to be reorganised and made more efficient so as to be able to cope with grave emergencies.

While the Governor is anxious to have more funds for the local police, he is not in a position "to gratify to any extent the natural anxiety of those members of my Government who are in charge of what have come to be known as nation-building departments to extend their activities". And as regards primary education, the utter lack of which brings many to the level of animals, he says point-blank that "further expansion under the Primary Education Act must shortly come to a stop." Fees in high schools and colleges are again proposed to be raised as the new Governor opines that they are "unreasonably low". His Excellency is evidently comparing Indian with British standards, forgetting that Indians are now the poorest people in the world and also the most heavily taxed. And having assumed off-hand that more funds "cannot be provided out of our present sources of revenue", he adds ominously: "Further funds must be found, and this can only be done by increasing taxation. I know that this can never be a popular task, but the provision of funds is in every country one of the main tests of democracy as a form of government." But the Governor might also have remembered that under a democracy the people not only provide funds but also have the fullest control thereof; whereas in India the people are expected to provide the funds for the bureaucracy to use or misuse as it likes. It is a cruel joke to refer to democratic "tests"—note the significance of the word—when the country is enacting but a farce of democracy. We have no doubt the Council will resolutely set its face against the callous and disgraceful proposal to raise the school and college fees and the attempt to perpetuate the burden on the already over-burdened tax-payer involved in the renewal of the Stamp and Court Fees Acts. The money must be found by more rigorous economy in the spending departments.

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

A Thought For The Day.

"It is liberty alone which fits men for liberty. This proposition, like every other in politics, has its bounds, but it is far safer than the counter-doctrine, wait till they are fit."

GLADSTONE.

Why Not?

While the Government of India have rightly observed an attitude of strict neutrality in regard to the Afghan tangle, the correspondents of Anglo-Indian journals do not feel called upon to take an equally responsible view of the situation. The special correspondent of the "Times of India", for example, is very much concerned about the expressions of sympathy for King Amanullah in India. He stigmatises this as "misdirected Indian sympathy" and would like Indian admirers of King Amanullah to be obsessed with the craven feeling that they as well as the Indian Press should beware of expressing open sympathy for King Amanullah because this may lead to reprisals on Indian refugees in Kabul on the part of Baccha-i-Saqqa. One wonders how it does not strike these correspondents that criticism like this can be considered as indirect propaganda for Baccha-i-Saqqa.

Nervousness.

The Government of Madras seem to be unduly nervous about the boycott of the Simon Commission. The parading of the police armed with lathis, the arrest of persons for nothing more than distributing handbills about the boycott or fixing posters, the wanton arrest of four Andhra leaders because forsooth they were supposed to have "come to Madras with the intention to create a breach of the peace", and the futile warning to the Government College students to keep out of the boycott, these are measures more likely to break peace than to maintain it. The students, we have no doubt, will do their duty better. The Law College students are reported to have already decided to join in the hartal. The Madras Youth Conference only a couple of days before passed resolutions calling upon "every patriotic youth to help in the effective boycott of the Simon Commission" and urging the students "to make the coming Monday's boycott demonstrations" a complete success." From all available reports it appears that the boycott in Madras was as effective as in any other city.

Callous Indifference.

Mr. Faizulla Gangjee's presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, was refreshingly candid in its criticism of Government's financial policy. "The aggressors", he said, "are the Government, because there has been not one gesture of policy or action on the part of the Government which could show anything but callous indifference to the interests which we represent." Poor prices for our raw produce, the consequent poor purchasing power of the ryot, made poorer by the forced up ratio, wide depression in trade, a decreasing favuorable balance of trade, and the deterioration of Government's own credit are some of the features of the year which Mr. Gangjee stressed as being the result of Government's policy. He fears, too, that "trade will continue as depressed as now, and the country will groan under as serious difficulties so long as the monetary, credit, currency and financial policy of the Government does not take note of what is required in the sole interest of India and India alone." This is profoundly true, but is there any hope of the Government serving Indian interests only till it is made predominantly Indian and wholly responsible to Indians? We would ask the Indian Chambers of Commerce not to be content with verbal criticism but actively to assist the Congress in its programme of boycott of British goods.

Boycott Foreign Cloth.

The Congress Working Committee is understood to have approved in its entirety Mahatma Gandhi's scheme to give effect to the Congress resolution "to bring about the boycott of foreign cloth by advocating and stimulating the production and the adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar." Under this scheme Congress volunteers will go from door to door and collect all foreign cloth offered to them willingly by householders and receive orders for and deliver Khadi required by them. Volunteer preachers are also to be engaged for popularising the use of Khaddar and advocating the complete boycott of foreign cloth, and dealers in foreign cloth are to be visited individually in order to enlist their help in making the boycott a success. As the boycott of foreign cloth is to be brought about within one year, it is necessary that the Congress should also carry on vigorous propaganda in favour of the use of cloth spun and woven in Indian mills. Propaganda like this, if undertaken immediately and persisted in against inevitable odds, is bound to prove efficacious soon. We are glad to note that a separate Committee is to be appointed to carry on the boycott work. We trust Mahatma Gandhi will be at the head of the Committee.

BOMBAY'S BALANCED BUDGET!

School & College Fees To Be Increased

EDUCATION TO BE STARVED

NO RELIEF IN TAXATION

3 Crores To Be Spent on Sukkur Barrage in 1929-30

HEAVY DEVELOPMENT & BACK BAY LOSSES

Mr. G. B. Pradhan's Apologia

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan introduced the Bombay Budget for 1929-30 in the Legislative Council on Monday. The speech he made in doing so was in sharp contrast with those usually made on these occasions. It was a halting and unconvincing apologia on behalf of the Government for the enormous waste of public money in the Back Bay and Development Bungle during the post-reform years. With this aim in view Mr. Pradhan made a short review of the working of the different departments since the inauguration of the Reforms.

Beginning with Agriculture the great question before the Government, according to Mr. Pradhan, is the future of Sugar Cane plantation. "The most recent work in this direction has been in the possibilities of establishing a village sugar-making industry and some valuable results have been obtained." In the field of co-operation, an attempt is being made to solve the problem of long term mortgage credit by the organisation of Land mortgage Banks on the lines sanctioned by Government. As regards education, while on 31st March 1920 there were 12,714 primary schools, 540 secondary schools, 7,60,122 students (boys and girls) in primary schools, 82,373 students (boys and girls) in secondary schools, on March 31st 1928, the numbers rose respectively to 1,43,73, 570, 10,21,078 and 1,08,578.

So far the Back Bay Scheme has absorbed Rs. 7,69,37,000, of which Rs. 22,27 lakhs has been recovered from the Government of India from the sale of Block 8 & from miscellaneous receipts.

The period since the reform. Mr. Pradhan said, has been one of financial stringency and Government have been seriously handicapped in their administration and have been only marking time.

PREPARATION FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council for 1929 was held in the New Council Hall on Monday at 2 p.m. The Hon Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi presiding.

The President at the outset nominated a panel of four chairmen and then intimated that the Governor-General-in-Council had given his assent to the further amended Bombay Municipal Act 1878.

The President then suggested that if the Council desired to have seats according to party groups they could do so by mutual arrangement and therefore appointed eleven councillors from different parties, which included Mr. K. M. Munshi who wrote a letter to the President on this subject. Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Khan Bahadur Bhutto and others.

H. E. the Governor then arrived and addressed the Council.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. today.

MR. PRADHAN INTRODUCES BUDGET

The Hon. M. G. P. Pradhan in introducing the Budget Estimates for 1929-30 in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday said :—

I rise to ask leave to present the budget for the ensuing year 1929-30. In introducing the budget not only have I to review the salient features of the finances of our Presidency, but as finance is considered as the engine room that furnishes power to all the other departments of Government I will try to briefly review the working of the other departments of Government.

Before I enter upon that laborious and difficult task I have to crave the indulgence of this Honourable House for the many defects and shortcomings which it may notice in this my first attempt in framing the budget. I particularly expect a great deal of sympathy and full cooperation from my friends on the opposite benches in my task as brother Indians. I know that my friends are proud to find a second Indian Member entrusted with the most important portfolio of finance; but coming as I do after such a distinguished member, as my friend Sir Chunilal Mehta, who managed the different departments of Government with consummate skill, I naturally feel a sort of diffidence at the task I have undertaken and if I commit mistakes, and I am bound to commit many, my Honourable friends will pardon me believing that they are mistakes of judgment and not wilfully made.

Honourable Members will find in the Blue Book full details of the revised estimates of the current year and our proposals for next year. I therefore do not intend to do more than briefly summarise the position here. The final accounts of the year 1927-28 gave us a closing balance larger by 55 lakhs than we anticipated at the time of the last budget discussion. This is accounted for by a net decrease in expenditure debitable to revenue of 7 lakhs below the actual revenues of the year and a saving of 48 lakhs in the capital accounts owing to the loans which were voted by the Council in that year or food relief not being fully distributed before the end of the year. In the current year the estimates show a net increase of revenue of 6 lakhs and a net decrease of expenditure of 12 lakhs —a total improvement of 18 lakhs. What the improvement will actually amount to must depend unfortunately on the extent of the damage to crops done by the recent frosts. On the other hand we are meeting temporarily an excess of 19 lakhs under capital expenditure by drawing on the final balance of the year. So that the actual closing balance will be less by 1 lakh than the opening balance. Our estimates for next year of revenue are based on the assumption that the Council will continue the Court Fee and Stamp Acts. The total estimate is rather less than that of the current year, and our estimates of expenditure have accordingly been cut down so as to show a very small surplus on the right side.

We are drawing 30 lakhs from the Famine Fund for expenditure on works for the prevention of famine. This figure includes 11.79 lakhs for credit to the Sukkur Barrage. This is for the balance of interest on the first two

(Continued on Page 9.)

In the course of his Introductory Note to the Budget, Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary says:

In the current year the net increase in revenue is 6 lakhs, though the recent frosts may falsify the optimistic reports regarding land revenue. The net decrease in expenditure is 12 lakhs and the total improvement in the revenue is, therefore, 18 lakhs.

In estimating the revenue for the next year Government have assumed that the Stamp and Court Fees Act will be renewed. The total estimate of the revenue excluding the interest accruing to the Development Department is 15,24 lakhs and the expenditure debitable to revenue is estimated at 15,23 lakhs, the react surplus being 69,000. During the current year the Secretary of State has sanctioned revised rules under which the annual assignment to the Famine Fund is fixed at 12 lakhs, to be used solely on the relief of Famine or for building up the Famine Fund. The Industrial Housing Scheme shows an estimated revenue of 20.55 lakhs and expenditure of 24.91 lakhs, giving a loss of 40.36 lakhs.

The revenue of Subarban Scheme is estimated at 1.14 lakhs and expenditure at 4.65, with a loss of 3.51 lakhs,

The Sukkar Barrage scheme was sanctioned in 1923 is estimated to cost Rs. 18.35 crores. The actual direct expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of 1927-28 amounts to about Rs. 7.47 crores and about Rs. 237½ lakhs will be spent in the current year and Rs 273 lakhs in the next year. The next year's budget provides for an increase of 1.33 thousand as a special provision for the preparation of electoral rolls and the expenses of the general election.

The Government have again brought forward the proposal to enhance the fees in Government Arts and Professional Colleges and Secondary Schools and have omitted all provisions for building grants for education except a small sum of 20,000 for building grants to primary schools of local bodies.

Under Industries, increased provision of 64,000 has been made for among other things, the establishment of a weaving Institute, for the appointment of an Industrial Engineer, and Industrial Chemists

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

	1928-29	1929-30
	In Crores	
REVENUE	14.43	14.41
EXPENDITURE	14.21	14.40
SURPLUS	22	1

EXPENDITURE ON SUKKAR BARRAGE.

—:o:—

1928-29	1929-30
Rs. 2,85,41,000	Rs. 3,34,72,000

Country-Wide Campaign for Nehru Constitution

WORKING COMMINTEE'S PROGRAMME

March 10 as Swaraj Day

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Working Committee of the Congress has adopted the following motions:—

"In order to secure the fullest measure of support from all classes and grades of people for the constitution which has been adopted by the All-Parties Convention and the Congress and to give practical effect to the resolutions passed by the Congress the Committee recommends the following programme to the country and trusts that representatives of all political parties will unite in carrying it out:—

On Sunday March 10, 1929:—In the afternoon a Swaraj procession should be taken through towns or villages and in the evening a public meeting should be held at which following resolutions should be passed:—

"Resolved that residents of this city or village in public meeting assembled give united expression to their conviction that the national honour and national interests imperatively demand that the system of Government existing in this country should be replaced forthwith by the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties Committee and approved by the Indian National Congress".

On Sunday March 17 and thereafter on the second Sunday of every month special attention should be paid to propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth and khadi should be hawked.

On Sunday March 24 and thereafter on the second Sunday of every month special effort should be made to carry on propaganda in favour of total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks.

On Sunday March 31 and thereafter on the third Sunday of every month wrestling matches, drill lathi play and other national sports should be held in which all classes and communities should be invited and induced to participate". The working secretary was authorised to pay up to Rs. 2,000 to the Hindustani Seva Dal for the purpose of training vounteers to carry out the programme of the Congress.

The Working Secretary was authorised to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 100/- to the party in the Assembly regarding the Trades Disputes Bill.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO BOMBAY RIOTS

Governor Keeps an Open Mind

INADEQUACY OF POLICE FORCE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

No Progress Without Fresh Taxation

"I would place on record my recognition of the efforts made by leading non-official gentlemen of all communities to restore peace and confidence in the City." In these words Sir Frederick Sykes the Governor, referred to the Citizens' Peace Committee, in his address to the Legislators at the opening of the Budget Session of the Bombay Council on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency also paid a tribute to the work of the military under General Weir and the police under Mr. Kelly and referring to the proposed enquiry in regard to the riots said:

"The objection to conducting such an enquiry so long as many of the incidents form the subject of investigation in the courts will be at once apparent, but I and my Government have no desire to stand in the way of any such enquiry, conducted by a suitable agency and at a suitable time, if a sufficient body of responsible opinion puts forward a request that such a course should be taken. It will, however, be for those who advocate that course to consider whether the advantage of holding an enquiry is outweighed by possible disadvantages such as the continuance of bitter feelings which were better permitted to subside."

—:o:—

Opening the Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council in the New Council Hall, His Excellency the Governor, addressed the House as follows:—

.....

Gentlemen,—As this is the first ocasion on which you have been summoned to a session of the Legislative Council during my term of office, I desire at the outset to offer to all Honourable Members of this House a cordial welcome. Coming as you do from all parts of this Presidency, and voicing in your representative capacity the needs and aspirations of 20 millions of our fellow-subjects, it is my hope that through you I may have an opportunity, both from the debates in this House, as well as in a more informal manner, of gaining an insight into the conditions of each part of the Presidency and of the courses of action which you recommend in order to improve the lot of those whom you represent.

The grave anxiety which was felt by us all during the last few months on account of the severe and protracted illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor has now been in some degree allayed, and it is with feelings of thankfulness to Providence that we have learnt that His Majesty's progress has been well maintained in his new surroundings at Bognor, and that we may now hope for his complete recovery. During these anxious weeks I have received ample evidence of the loyal and heartfelt sympathy of all classes in this Presidency with His Majesty and the Royal House, and particularly with Her Majesty the Queen.

BOMBAY RIOTS.

The fact which I think must be uppermost in the minds of all of us today is that the City of Bombay, which has everywhere a great reputation as a cosmopolitan centre, where men of many nations and of many castes and creeds have long worked together in peace for their own and the City's welfare, has recently passed through a period of disorder and turmoil. It is a matter of deep concern to myself that this should have occurred at the commencement of my term of office, and I need not assure you that I and my Government will do all that lies in our power to remove the causes of these unfortunate events, and to take such precautions as may be possible to prevent a recurrence of the horrors to which the law-abiding population of Bombay was subjected in the early days of the present month.

PEACE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

I do not now propose to discuss either the causes, or the various incidents of these disturbances. Their termination is perhaps too recent for us to obtain an entirely unbiased view, and further, many of the incidents which either led up to or formed part of the rioting are at the present moment the subject of proceedings in the courts of law. I must however express my sincere sympathy with the relatives of those innocent persons who were done to death, and with those who were injured, and I would place on record my recognition of the efforts made by leading non-official gentlemen of all communities to restore peace and confidence in the City.

WORK OF MILITARY AND POLICE

I desire also to express my appreciation of the very fine work performed by all the military forces under General Weir, and by the Police under Mr. Kelly, and of the tact and discretion which enabled them, with great patience and the use of no more force than was absolutely necessary, to deal with a situation which was, I believe, entirely unprecedented in the history of this City. I would also take the opportunity of conveying the thanks of Government to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and to the staffs of the various hospitals for their unsparing efforts in helping the wounded, and I would also thank the many gentlemen who carried out the onerous duties of Honorary Presidency Magistrates during the disturbances.

CITY'S POLICE FORCE.

I am sure that this Council, in view of these recent occurrences, will devote its most serious consideration to the adequacy of the Bombay City Police Force, and, should it be shown that the number of men or the number of police station is not enough to perform the many and various duties which now fall to the lot of the police, that the Council will also consider the means of providing funds for an increase of this force. I would remind you that, owing to the lack of funds, Government have so far been unable to provide the staff necessary to inaugurate the Kala Chowki Police Station, for which the buildings are standing ready.

INQUIRY INTO THE RIOTS.

I must also mention here the references that have been made in other places to an enquiry into all the facts connected with these disturbances. The objection to conducting such an enquiry so long as many of the incidents form the subject of investigation in the courts will be at once apparent, but I and my Government have no desire to stand in the way of any such enquiry, conducted by a suitable agency and at a suitable time, if a sufficient body of responsible opinion puts forward a request that such a course should be taken. It will, however, be for those who advo

(Continued from page 8.)

MAHATMA TO HAVE TEA WITH VICEROY

—:o:—

"AT HOME" AT PRESIDENT PATEL'S

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

It is understood that those whom President Patel has invited to tea at his house to-morrow are the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Crerar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Abdul Qayum and Dr. Ansari.

Mahatma Gandhi who is staying with Mr. Patel will join the party when it is expected informal conversations may take place.—A. P.

REBEL CHIEF BEGS FOR MERCY

—:o:—

PERSIAN GOVT. CRUSHES BALUCH REVOLT

SHAH GRANT'S DOST MAHOMED'S PETITION

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Teheran.—As a result of the operations by the Government forces, the Baluch rebels have been defeated and dispersed and their leader Dost Muhamad Khan has been captured and taken to Duzdab whence he wired to the Shah promissing loyalty and begging amnesty and permission to be taken to Teheran. The Shah has granted the petition.—Reuter.

MORE EVACUATIONS FROM KABUL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.

The Vietoria typt aeroplanes brought eighteen passengers from Kabul on Sunday. The passengers were composed of eight British Indians five Italians, four Germans and one Frenchman.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO BOMBAY RIOTS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

that course to consider whether the advantage of holding an enquiry is outweighed by possible disadvantages such as the continuance of bitter feelings which were better permitted to subside.

There are only two more things I think it right to say on this subject at this stage. The first is, that it is the duty of all of great City may be spared from any recurrence of such a terrible crisis as they have as not to form hasty conclusons regarding any aspect of these events, but to abstain from any comments which might be in any way of a provocative character. The second is to express my fervent hope that peace and goodwill may be completely restored, and that the inhabitants of this great City may be spared rom any recurrence of such a terrible crisis as they have recently experienced.

A FORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

It is a happy coincidence that the first occasion I have had of addressing you is also the first occasion on which you meet in your own permanent building. The question of finding a suitable home for the Legislative Council has received the earnest consideration of Government since the commencement of the Reforms period but, as you are aware, it has been with great difficulty, and only by a fortunate accident, that we have been able to secure the desired accommodation at a reasonable cost. The new building will, I hope, add materially to your comfort and convenience and so facilitate the disposal of the business of the Council.

THE BUDGET.

The main business that will be placed before you for your consideration is the budget for the coming year. The financial position which has been so unsatisfactory in recent years does not, I regret to say, show any improvement, and while it is true that the general trade satistics of the port during the past year have begun to reflect a distinct move in the upward direction, there is reason to fear that the recent disturbances, and the generally unsettled state of the principal inhdustry of Bombay, are likely to have an adverse effect, which may not disappear for some time. The estimates of revenue for the coming year are actually somewhat less than those of the current year and it has been only with the greatest difficulty, and not without placing the severest pressure on departments already accustomed in the past few years to severe pruning, that my Government has been able to present a balanced budget. With our working balances now at the minimum necessary for efficient administration there has been no alternative left to us but to confine our activities for the most part to "carffiying on," and it has not been possible to gratify, to any extent, the natural anxiety of those members of my Government who are in charge of what have come to be known as the "nation-building departments" to extend their activities. b

SLUMP IN LAND VALUES.

It is also unfortunately true that the slump in land values in the City has postponed indefinitely the expectation of large capital receipts from newly developed lands, and the burden which has been cast upon our revenues has prevented us from reaping the full benefit of the remission of the provincial contribution. That is a matter which we all deplore, and which we are bil doing our best to set right. Two bills for the continuance of the Court Fees and Stamp Acts will again be put before you and in view of the financial situation I trust you will have no difficulty in passing them into law. A study of the actual situation as disclosed in the budget will, I think, convince you that the Presidency cannot at present afford to give up any of its existing sources of revenue.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITION.

The agricultural season of 1928 opened propitiously, and there were excellent rains in July and August throughout the Presidency except in the East Deccan and East Karnatak. These tracts however received good rains in September and October. The result was that the kharif season was one of the best of the last few years. In Sind the inundation of the river Indus was satisfactory in June and July, but the river fell in August, and the season did not prove as satisfactory as at one time seemed likely. Nevertheless the results of the kharif season and the prospects of the rabi season were so good that it was expected that the receipts from land revenue would exceed the budget estimate by over 12 lakhs. Unfortunately severe frosts occurred a few weeks ago in parts of Gujarat and Sind. The actual extent of the damage is now being investigated by the Collectors and their establishments, and in those tracts of Gujarat where the crop estimate is either wholly or partly based on the rabi crop, fresh estimates are being made. I need scarcely add that in such cases the collection of the revenue is in the meantime not being proceeded with. In Sind the remission rules provide for the whole or partial remission of the revenue in the case of such calamities. Our sympathies are with those who have suffered loss in the affected areas, but it is gratifying to find that later reports indicate that the damage has not been so severe or so widespread as was at first feared.

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

I will now deal with the activities of Government in the Transferred Departments the portfolios of which are in the charge of my colleagues the Honourable Ministers. The departments for which they are responsible present one initial and insuperable difficulty in that they continue to make ever-increasing demands for more funds, while our revenues, so far from growing, show as you know, a tendency to decrease. To meet these demands,—inevitable in these days when the general standard of living among all classes of the community is rising,—for more education, improved communications, better sanitation, more medical relief with a falling reaenue and dwindling balances, is a problem of the greatest difficulty, and I can only ask you, who are the holders of the purse strings, to give it your most careful attention. You will I am sure, realise that for obvious necessities such as education, good roads, medical relief, water supply, etc., which cannot be provided out of our present sources of revenue, further funds must be found, and this can only be done by increasing taxation. I know that this can never be a popular task, but the provision of funds is in every country one of the main tests of democracy as a form of Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the Education Department owing to lack of funds I regret to say that further expansion under the Primary Education Act must shortly come to a stop. For the next year it has been impossible to make any increase in the budget provision for this department over and above the current year's provision. This means that no new schemes for expansion can be sanctioned at present. I must also remind you that in the current year's budget 15 lakhs were provided for the expansion of primary education on the understanding that 2 lakhs would be raised by increasing the fees charged in Colleges and Secondary Schools. You will remember that in the course of the last budget debate this proposal was rejected. My Government are, however, compelled again to lay it before you for reconsideration, as unless it is approved, we shall again be forced next year to reduce our expenditure on primary education by about two lakhs. I may add that apart from this consideration, I believe that on its merits the proposal to increase the fees in Collegiate and Secondary Institutions is fully justifiable and is in fact overdue. Higher education in the Presidency is undoubtedly suffering owing to lack of funds and one of the most suitable means of meeting this deficiency would be to increase both in Government and in aided institutions, the fees which at present are unreasonably low.

UNIVERSITY ACT.

During the year which is now coming to an end some important events in connection with education have taken place. By the passing of the new University Act, the Bombay University enters on a new era of development under a democratic constitution with greater freedom from official control. It will be interesting to watch the results of this legislation. Two Committees have been sitting—one to consider and report on the organisation of primary and secondary school courses with a view to their co-ordination, and the introduction of vocational and industrial training in Primary and Secondary Schools; and another to consider the question of physical training of pupils in primary and secondary schools. The reports of both these Committees are expected to reach Government before the close of this year, and it is hored that they will afford useful guidance to Government in dealing with such important subjects.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

As regards Medical Relief I am glad to say that the scheme inaugurated by my predecessor for the expansion of the J. J Hospital is progressing satisfactorily. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital is already in use, and the Elanpa Balaram Pavilion will be occupied in April next. In spite of financial stringency it has been found possible to provide the funds for these two hospitals and also for the Dental Hospital and College. Under the scheme of expansion the share of Government in non-recurring expenditure for buildings will be nearly Rs. 15 lakhs, and the estimated annual maintenance charges, for which Government is solely responsible will amount to about 6 lakhs. These liabilities are heavy, and Government are now unable to incur any further liability, by accepting fresh donations for new hospitals, unless the donor is prepared to give a substantial sum as an endowment to cover the annual maintenance charges. Funds are required for other Government Medical Institutions both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, and, for want of staff, accommodation already provided in G. T. Hospital and Central Mental Hospital, Yervda, is actually lying vacant, a state of things which is far from satisfactory.

INQUIRY INTO MALARIA.

A noteworthy event in the Public Health Department during the current year was the appointment of Major Covell, I.M.S., to investigate the malarial conditions in Bombay City in consultation with the Malarial Advisory Committee. Major Covell has submitted a most interesting report which should be read by all those interested in the progress of Bombay. It presents a clear account of the conditions which govehrn the prevalence of malaria in the City, and contains recommendations regovern the prevalence of malaria in the for its eradisation. Major Covell has also shown by interesting statistics the economic effects of maldia on the progress and prosperity of the City. With the co-operation of all the Public Bodies concerned there appears to be no reason why malaria should not be erdicated in Bombay as it has been eradicated in the Panama Isthmus, and at Ismailia in Egypt, at a cost which compared with the losses due to the existence of malaria, is insignificant, and I trust that the Corporaion and other bodies concerned will co-operate in carrying out those measures which the report shows to be necessary.

In spite of our financial difficulties we have done our best to provide funds for the expansion of the activities of the Industries Department and thus to meet the wishes of this House. The special enquiries into the hand-weaving and tanning industries which were started in 1927 have been completed, and the reports on both the enquiries which have recently been submitted by the Director are under the consideration of Government, and it is hoped that action on the recommendations made in these reports may be possible during the next year.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

The improvement of communications by road and rail throughout the Province is a matter in which I know you are keenly interested, and I personally regard it as of great importance. The recommendations of the Indian Road Development Committee are doubtless known to you all, and if effect is given to them we shall be able to arrange for a very comprehensive programme of road development throughout the whole Presidency including Sind. With regard to Railways, the question of pushing forward the existing schemes for feeder lines and of selecting further practicable schemes has been engaging the attention of this Government for some time past. With a view to assist the Railway Administration in furthering new schemes, ensuring that all information in connection with them is made available to the Railway Officers employed on traffic surveys, and speeding up generally the consideration of schemes and bringing them more effectively before the Railway Board, we have lately appointed a special officer of the Deputy Collector's grade in the Public Works Department Secretariat, who has already started work from last November.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

In the matter of irrigation steady progress is being made in several directions. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar has been completed and was formally opened in October last. Practically all the earthwork of the new Nira Right Bank Canal has been done and a portion of the canal has been opened for irrigation. Simultaneously, the work of enlarging and remodelling the old Nira Left Bank Canal is making satisfactory progress. The dam of the Visapur Tank in the Ahmednagar District has been completed and the canal and distributary system is being got ready for irrigation.

Investigations for remodelling the Mutha Right Bank Canal and for increasing the capacity of Lake Fife near Poona and surveys for a dam and pick-up-weir on the Markandeya River in the Karnatic are in hand. In Gujarat a project for a weir on the Meshwa is under preparation, and survey work in connection with the proposed storage reservoirs on the Panama and Watrak Rivers is nearing completion.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

On the Lloyd Barrage and Canals scheme, in Sind, considerable and satisfactory headway has been made. The seven regulators which form the controls at the heads of the seven canals leading from the Barrage have been nearly completed. The superstructure of the five scouring sluices and one and a half spans of the Barrage proper on the Right Bank and seven scouring sluices and two and a half spans of the barrage proper on the Left Bank have made good progress. The main floors, aprons and concrete paving have been completed for the whole area covered by these sluices and Barrage spans. The present season's work comprises the construction of 23 more spans of the Barrage in continuation of those already constructed. The cofferdams for the underwater work of these 23 spans have been completed. Simultaneously with this work at Sukkur, Canal excavation has been activily in progress, and about one-third has already been completed.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The schemes of the Development Department fall, as you are aware, into three groups:—

(1) The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
(2) The Industrial Housing Scheme.
(3) Suburban Schemes.

As a consequence of the enquiry made in 1926 and the ensuing debate in the Legislative Council, the reclamation of blocks Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was abandoned, and the works in connection with the scheme were restricted to the reclamation and development of blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 7, and the reclamation without development of block No. 8 together with a roadway along the existing foreshore connecting blocks Nos. 2 and 7.

In block 8 an area of about 20 acres at the Sounth and was completed and transferred to the military authorities in November 1927. The murum topping of the remaining portion of the block 8 is in progress and expected to be completed this year when the whole of the remaining portion should be ready to transfer to the military authorities. The Government of India have already been requested to arrange for an inspection of the block.

The dredged filling of block No. 2 opposite Church Gate Station is in progress and is expected to be completed by May 1929 when dredging operations will finally cease, and the block will be completed by dry filling. The construction of a road along the common boundary of blocks Nos. 1 and 2 in extension of Church Gate Street, for which a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in next year's budget, will be commenced shortly. The programme of further development operations, that is, road making and the installation of water-supply and sewerage systems depends on the final layout which is under the consideration of Government. The programme of reclamation and dry filling works in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, as at present contemplated, is expected to be completed by 1931-32. The period required for development will depend on the rate at which lands can be sold to the public. The forecast of the present curtailed scheme was based on the assumption that development operations would continue on a diminishing scale till 1944-45 while the sales of developed plots would be completed by 1949-50. This forecast will be revised when the layout is settled.

NAIGAUM AND WORLI CHAWLS.

During 1927 tenancies at Naigaum and Worli increased by 2,709 and the number of tenants in each of the four chawl areas was a record at the close of that year. The partial mill-strikes in January 1928 and the general strike in April led to an exodus of the mill-hands and when the strike ended 1,800 tenants had left the chawls. One thousand of the tenants returned to the chawls within six weeks of the end of the strike, but the unsettled industrial conditions since then have prevented further recovery and the number of tenancies to-day is 900 below the figure of 1st January 1928. The arrears of rent due from mill-hands also increased as a result of the strike and the collections for the financial year will be about Rs. 2 lakhs below those of the previous year.

In the suburban area the sales of land in housing schemes were better than in the previous year but except at Khar and for purposes of watersupply no works have been in progress.

Gentlemen, I have now passed in review, as is customary on this occasion, the more salient features of our activities during the past year, and of the existing conditions in the Presidency of Bombay. The work which we are doing and which you are doing can only bear fruit under peaceful conditions, and the results which we desire to see can only be achieved by community of effort, and provided we are all animated with the common purpose of maintaining peace and goodwill. Without this all our schemes of development and progress are bound to come to nothing. In the hope that the spirit of co-operation and peaceful progress may animate all your proceedings I leave you now to your deliberations.

ELDERS DECIDE IN FAVOUR OF BETTING

DR. RAMA RAU'S RESOLUTION REJECTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Council of State rejected without a division the resolution of Dr. Rama Rau for the abolition of betting at raccecourses in centrally administered areas.

The Home Secretary said that no specific evil had been mentioned by the mover on which the Government could take action. As it was, it was purely a theoretical resolution.—A. P.

Dr. Rama Rau moved that betting at races within the jurisdiction of the local administrations under the direct control of the Government of India be prohibited. He pointed out that though this resolution was restricted in its application only to local administrations under the direct control of the Government of India it had a wide significance in that it dealt with the whole subject of betting and gambling at the horse races throughout the country. Betting, at the races had become a growing evil, sapping the morals of the people and undermining the wealth of the country apart from making entire India a nation physically and mentally weak and effete. It was a Western vice only every recently imported into our land and had already caused untold sufferings in many happy homes and led to many suicides, murders and crimes. It was high time, therefore, that the Government intervened and put a stop to this vice before it got out of control.

ANNUAL DRAIN IN ENGLAND.

In England it had been estimated that the people's wealth was drained annually to the extent of three million pounds on all forms of betting out of which more than onehalf went into the pockets of bookmakers for which they made no useful return of any sort. But there the best part of the money did not go out of the country. Here, in India, a large percentage of such money went into the pockets of foreigners betting at races. Therefore it was to his mind another variety of foreign exploitation which India had long been a victim of. The results of gambling imposed a heavy burden on the whole trading community. Betting was beyond all comparison a fruitful source of crime. It corrupted every spot it touched and lastly it was the cause of much demoralisation and corruption among the police. Concluding, Dr. Rama Rau said: "I know that this resolution may be unpalatable to many but, like a bitter pill, it must be swallowed if you want to keep the nation healthy and wealthy and save them from rack and ruin."

EMASCULATING EFFECTS OF ARMS ACT

—:o:—

COUNCIL OF STATE REJECTS MOTION FOR ITS REPEAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

There was a distinct improvement in the attendance in the Council of State this morning when it re-assembled after five days' races after its first meeting.

Kumar Shankar Roy Choudury moved that the Indian Arms Act be repealed or brought into line with the law in force in England. He declared that no other nation in the world had imposed such disadvantage over conquered nations. The present Arms Act was introduced in the country at the time of the Mutiny to crush down the freedom movements but with the professed object of preserving law and order. It had emasculated the whole nation. While on the one hand peaceful citizens had been refused permission to provide themselves with arms for self-protection, the Government had been unable, on the other, to prevent deadly weapons from being passed into the hands of dacoits.

Mr. Khaparde moved an amendment the purport of which was that the Act should not be repealed but brought into line with the law in force in England. He wanted the present system to be relaxed and not entirely to repeal the Act.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, pointed out that there were elements in Indian population which were not law-abiding.

HOME SECRETARY'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Haig opposing this as well as the other portion of the resolution which aimed at the repeal of the Arms Act (which too was rejected) referred to the fact that England was following Indian example putting restrictions on the issue of arms as necessary to prevent crimes amongst people. At the same time, he pointed out that the rules in India had been worked in a liberal spirit so much so that there had been an increase of one hundred thousand in the number of guns issued.

The Home Secretary pointed to the crimes of dacoity and robbery by armed gangs and asked what would happen if all the dacoits had armed themselves with deadly weapons. He drew attention to the recent riots in Bombay and remarked that it would have been very difficult for the authorities to manage the difficult and dangerous situation that woud have arisen if the rioters and murderers were armed. It was Sir Henry Maine who said "there is no surer sign of barbarism than the habit of carrying arms and no clearer mark of advaneing civilization than the gradual disuse of this practice". The system of carrying arms to settle quarrels would be nothing but a negation of law. Surely, India as whole did not want to copy the conditions that prevailed on the border land of Northwest India England had been trying to copy the Indian law even as England had copied India regarding the policy of discriminating protection in commerce and industry. In 1920 the Arms Act was passed in England embodying the principles contained in the Indian Act.

WHY KNIGHT OF TIWANA OPPOSES MOTION.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution and the amendment as being dangerous. Indeed, there would be a state of civil war in the Punjab and other portions of Northern India. Furthermore, secret societies would be in possession of arms which their members would use against police and other Government officials and the ordinary administration of the country would become impossible.

Kumar Shankar Roy replying affirmed that the best way of putting down riots and preventing riots from taking a serious turn was for the people to arm themselves with weapons.

MOTION LOST.

The amendment of Mr. Khaparde for bringing the Indian law into line with the English law was lost by twenty-five votes to ten.

The motion for the reneal of the Arms Act was lost without a division.—A. P.

REDUCED RATES FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

—:o:—

SIR G. CORBETT'S HOPEFUL ASSURANCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Seth Govindas moved for the issue from an early date of ordinary and eight-monthly return tickets at reduced rates to third class passengers on all State Railways. He pointed out that India was too poor and there were millions of people in the country who did not get sufficient food and clothing. The people who travelled by third class were generally these people who undertook railway journey owing to sheer necessity. Seth Govindas furnished figurrs to prove that the income from third class traffic was eight times the income from all the higher classes. Facilities given to the third class passengers were far from satisfactory. A first class passenger got fourteen times the accommodation of a third class passenger whereas he only paid six times more. In addition the former was given sleeping accommodation which railways in no other country afforded without extra charge.

Mr. N. P. Asthana, Dr. Rama Rau and Mr. Ray Choudhry supported the motion.

SIR GEOFFREY CORBETT'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett on behalf of Government opposed the resolution. He remarked that only last year he had to oppose a resolution for a reduction of railway fares but that recommendation however was given effect to and announced with the Railway Budget. If, therefore, he opposed a similar resolution to-day, it would be a good omen. (Laughter). His first objection, however, was that eight-monthly tickets would be used again and again within the period and the railways would be cheated to a great extent. This abuse existed even in the first and second classes but was not very common. Then, there was the question of finance. The actual loss estimated in case fifty per cent. of third class passengers available themselves of this concession would amount to Rs. 250 lakhs. It would not be made good by a corresponding increase due to the concession and the sum to lose was a substantial amount. Sir Geoffrey declared that the best form of concession given to third class passengers would be a general reduction in fares.

In withdrawing the resolution Mr. Govindas informed the House that he was doing so for the first time in the Council. He was satisfied with the assurance given by Sir Geoffrey Corbett.

The resolution was then withdrawn.—

MR RANGA IYER ASKED TO RESIGN

—:o:—

VIOLATION OF ELECTION PLEDGE

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE SUPPORTS PARTY DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Working Committee of the Congress considered the resolution of the Congress Party in the Assembly removing the name of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer from the roll of members of the Party for his persistent attempt to bring the Congress Party and its leader into ridicule and contempt. The Committee was of opinion that in view of his conduct and further in view of the speeches he had made in the Assembly on February 4 and 13 after notice had been served on him to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him on charge of misconduct, Mr. Ranga Iyer had clearly broken the pledge he had given at the time of election. The Committee, therefore, calls upon Mr. Ranga Iyer to resign his seat in the Assembly.—A. P.

KING ALFONSO YIELDS TO DICTATOR

—:o:—

DE RIVIERA'S RESIGNATION THREAT TELLS

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that a sequel to the recent rising there has been a serious divergence of opinion between King Alfonso and Primo De Rivera. It is reported that the former favoured clemency for those concerned in the seditious movements in Cindadrfal and Valencia but De Rivera held that this would be interpreted as weakness.

The King insisted and so De Rivera tendered his resignation. Members of Cabinet followed suit.

King Alfonso in consequence abandoned proposed amnesty and requested the Government to remain in office.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK MAY.

	Feb. 18
Previous Closing Rate	20.06
To-day's Opening Rate	20.09
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	20.06
Difference	Nil
Broach Expectation	Rs. 359 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	10.34
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.39
Difference	+.05

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Liverpool market displayed good undertone and trade buying and closed at a rise of 5 points. The New York market early advanced under favourable Liverpool cablegram, but Later on ruled easy on long liquidation and closed at unchanged prices.

It seems to me that there is no incentive towards speculation in any direction and that every one is waiting for something to turn up that will give a clue to the course the market will take when it wakes up. In the meantime somewhat sagging tendency in the near is probable.

BOMBAY'S BALANCED BUDGET

(Continued from page 7.)

years' loans, which remained to be credited to the Barrage accounts in accordance with the arrangement entered into that the Famine Fund should contribute 10 lakhs annually to the interest charges. In future this charge will be met from the ordinary revenues, in consequence of the revised constitution of the Famine Relief Fund.

355 LAKHS FOR SUKKAR BARRAGE.

Our total borrowings for works next year will amount to 433 lakhs of which 355 are for the Barrage, 23 for other irrigation, and 39 for other purposes. The Development Department will borrow 16 lakhs.

Before entering upon any further discussion of our financial position, I should like in the first place to state the different changes which have been made in the system of keeping accounts since the year 1921 under the orders of the Auditor General so that Honourable members when they come to compare the revenue and expenditure figures of the different years they may have a clear idea as to how to proceed in that comparison. I myself as a non-official used to fumble and though all those changes are printed in the Blue Book, attention upon them is not so particularly concentrated.

In 1922-23 the cost of the Collector of Bombay and his establishment, and the contingent charges (except postage and telegrams) of all Collectors were transferred from "22, General Administration" to "5, Land Revenue." These amounted at the time to about Rs. 5 lakhs.

With effect from the year 1926-27 all payments on account of commutations of pensions, whether made in England or in India, are to be brought to account in India in our account under the Capital Major Head "60-B." This amount is repayble with interest from current revenues by equated payments spread over 15 years, commencing from the following year in which commutations are sanctioned.

Since the year 1927-28 new revenue heads "xxxI" and "42" have been opened for the industrial housing portion of the Bombay Development Scheme.

For the suburban schemes Nos. 21 and 23 (viz., Ambernath Water supply and Ambernath Electric supply) revenue accounts have also been opened in the current year. These schemes have now been completed and the profit or loss on their working should properly come into the ordinary Provincial accounts.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

I wish to point out the new rules laid down for the provision of the famine relief fund by the Secretary of State. The house is aware that under Devolution Rule 29, this Government had to contribute a sum of Rs. 63.60 lakhs annually towards that fund and could temporarily suspend payment when the accumulated amount to its credit was not less than six times the annual assignment which meant 3,81,60,000. This sum could be spent on measures for relief of famine or the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine. The Government of India pays interest upon this fund which is one per cent. less than the rate charged by it during the year for advances made to the Provincial Loans Fund.

According to our experience extending over a long series of years it was found that so large a contribution was really not necessary and that was the experience of other Provincial Governments also, and all wanted some relief from this heavy contribution in order to be able to utilize the amount for other objects and also to reduce their borrowings. This was mentioned by Sir Chunilal in his speech last year and the sanction of the Secretary of State has now been received for reducing the annual contribution to Rs. 12 lakhs which may be suspended when the accumulated fund amounts to Rs. 75 lakhs. Under the revised rules the contribution and the Famine Relief Fund itself can only be used for the relief of famine; but any excess over the 75 lakhs may be used on protective works and other preventive measures. The amount in the Famine Fund being now more than Rs. 75 lakhs, we have not made any provision this year for contribution, but we are transferring a certain amount to our revenue for works of a protective nature in precarious tracts.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

Honourable members are aware that the contribution which we were obliged to make under Devolution Rule 17 to the Central Government has ceased finally from the current year which will give some relief to our finances, though that will not remove the inequity to which this Presidency is subjected by the Meston Settlement. Hitherto we have paid as under:—

1921 to 1924 (56 lakhs annually)	224 lakhs.
1925-26	31 lakhs.
1926-27	28 lakhs.
Total	286 lakhs.

With the permission of the House I wish to take a short review of the working of the different departments since the inauguration of the Reforms. In taking stock of the different departments, I wish to tell an unvarnished story as gathered from the information collected by me, supplemented by discussions with different heads of departments. Mr. President, my object in undertaking this review broad outlines is to show the distance we have travelled and to leave it to this Honourable House and the public generally to judge whether we are proceeding on the right lines, and if we are making mistakes to point them out to us and to suggest ways and means to remedy them. Why more progress was not possible will be made clear when I discuss some salient points of the Meston Settlement.

I will first take the departments which are under the charge of the Honourable Ministers which are rightly styled the "nation-building departments."

To begin with "Agriculture" which is the main source of income of more than 70 per cent. of the population.

IMPROVED COTTON.

In all there are 12 principal places in the Presidency proper and Sind where plant breeding stations are established but some work is also in progress at other stations. Experiments are made as regards cotton, Jowar, rice, Bajri, wheat, tobacco and Nagli. The results of those experiments are shortly stated below.

In Surat the hybrid 1027 A. L. F. is grown which is considered to be the best indigenous cotton in India. Its lint is worth a premium of about Rs. 50 per khandy over Broach.

In Dharwar "Dharwar No. 1" is a selection of the Kumpta variety which is grown on nearly 3 lakhs of acres. "Gadag No. 1" which is an improved Dharwar-American is grown over one lakh of acres. In Khandesh the improved varieties are "N. R" and "Dhulia No. 1," the area under it is about 4,000 acres. In Sind the improved deshi variety known as "27 W. N." covers an area of 50,000 acres, and Punjab-American "4 F." occupies 24,000 acres. The total area under the improved cotton is about a million acres. This House has passed the Cotton Markets Act, the object of which is to eliminate middlemen and to put the proper price in the pockets of the growers by preventing fraud. In "Rice" the improved variety is "Kolumba No. 42" which gives nearly 20 per cent. more yield. The land under it is now 40,000 acres. There are several improved strains in Larkana yielding similar results. The land under it is about 3,000 acres. In "Tobacco" the improved strain is "No. 6" at Nadiad. It yields an extra value, I am informed, of Rs. 50 per acre. The three improved varieties of Wheat in Sind are "Pusa 12," "A. T. 38," and "C. P. H. 27." As regards "Jowar" cultivators are taught how to increase the yield by grading the seed (through sieves) and interculturing the crop. I myself saw the improvements last year at the Ahmednagar Show.

I will now mention some other directions in which the department is working. To improve "Ground nut" crop the Spanish peanuts variety has been introduced which covers and area of about 3 lakhs of acres in Khandesh, 59,000 in Panch Mahals, and great strides have also been made in Ahmedabad. The work of the Horticultural section is much appreciated and several varieties of fruit are improved. A campaign has been started for the destruction of pigs and fieldrats with good results.

FUTURE OF SUGAR-CANE PLANTATION.

The great question before Government is the future of the sugar-cane plantation. The House is aware that there is an experimental farm at Maniri near Poona and it has evolved some improvements in sugar-cane growing. Mr. Inglis has made experiments at the effluent farm to find out how to reduce the cost of growing sugar-cane, particularly when the prices of "gul" are at rock-bottom. The Deccan Irrigation will not be a paying proposition unless the land under irrigation grows sugar-cane. Mr. Sayer, the Expert of the Government of India, was called more than once to advise this Government in the matter. The most recent work has been in the possibilities of establishing a village sugar-making industry and some valuable results have been obtained.

This House sanctioned an experimental station at Sakrand in Sind in view of the approaching conditions of the Sukkur Barrage, and Government are considering whether it cannot be financed from capital expenditure. Various attempts are being made to improve the breed of cattle by establishing breeding farms for different breeds and by supplying premium bulls. Assistance is given to Gowrakshak Mandalis and Honourable members are aware that last year a "cattle breeding and dairying Association" was started which was inaugurated by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. Agricultural Shows are held at different places and the two big Shows, one at Poona and the other at Ahmedabad, were a great success. They bring home to the minds of the cultivators the different directions in which improvement is possible and also the use of improved machinery. The Motor Tractor is being used in several places in place of the old bullock-driven plough. Dry farming is taught to cultivators in famine tracts and well-boring machines are tapping water both for drinking and irrigation purposes. There are several other directions in which the department is working and there was a Conference of the Ministers of Agriculture at Simla to discuss what steps should be taken in the directions suggested by the Royal Agricultural Commission. I cannot close this review without a reference to the generous donations which the department is receiving. During the year 1827-28 it received more than one lakh of rupees from the Indian Central Cotton Committee for various objects connected with cotton, Rs. 25,605 from the Trustees of the Sir Sassoon David Trust for various research schemes and Rs. 30,000 from Bai Sakarbai Nusserwanji for improvement of the Veterinary Hospital attached to the Poona Agricultural College.

Honourable members will excuse me if I have taken a rather long review of this department as I consider it of primary importance. Most of the improvements, if not all, are post reform.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Closely allied to Agriculture is the Co-operative movement which was first started with the passing of the Act (Act X of 1904) by the Government of India. As the movement began to spread, Act II of 1912 was passed by the Government of India under which the movement in this Presidency continued to be regulated. With the introduction of the Reforms, Co-operation became a Transferred subject and this Presidency was the first to pass a separate Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (Act VII of 1925). The rules under this Act were passed in 1927. I wish to point out cursorily the progress of this movement and the various types of societies started under it during the last 9 years of the Reforms period. I give below a comparative statement showing the increase of the movement both in numbers and members and also the working capital:

Types of Societies.	Number of societies. 1920-21	1927-28	Number of members. 1920-21	1927-28	Working capital. 1920-21	1927-28.
					Rs.	Rs.
Central Banks	48	20	6,589	12,311	89,20,055	4,01,27,543
Agricultural societies	2,382	4,434	179,360	336,259	1,35,81,611	3,70,62,236
Non-agricultural societies	485	709	86,059	190,900	1,09,55,536	3,47,26,116
Total	2,885	5,223	271,958	539,470	3,34,57,202	11,19,15,955
Unions	68	160	...	...	...	...
Insurance societies	5	7	...	...	...	...
Total	71	107	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2,956	5,330	271,958	539,470	3,34,57,202	11,19,15,955

This shows an increase of 80 per cent. in societies, 98 per cent. in membership, and 231 per cent. in the working capital. These figures are to the end of 31st March 1928. Out of the working capital of 11.19 lakhs 659 lakhs is owned capital, i.e., subscribed by the members themselves. This fact alone illustrates the large part which the Co-operative movement plays in the economic life of the Province. So far it has been the accepted policy of Government to provide free audit by Government agency except in the case of housing societies and institutions classed as banks, and there is no doubt that Government audit is an important factor in the creation of general public confidence. The question of charging audit fees from all primary societies is at present under consideration. A new experiment for the reclamation of the Bhils is being tried in the Panch Mahals since 1922-23. Government have appointed a Special Mamlatdar half of whose salary is paid by Government and the other half by the Provincial Co-operative Bank. Government also contribute part of the cost of the Secretaries of these societies. There are at present 69 Bhil societies with 3,967 members and with a working capital of Rs. 1,61,110.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

An attempt is being made to solve the problem of long term mortgage credit by the organization of Land Mortgage Banks on the lines sanctioned by Government. The Bank at Pachora has already been registered and the Banks at Dharwar and Broach will be organised before the close of the year. Government have purchased debentures of the face value of Rs. 2 lakhs at 88 for every 100 of face value. All these different efforts are directed towards supplying capital to the agriculturists for cultivation and for eliminating the middlemen and bringing the consumers and producers together so that the grower may get the full value for his produce and also towards removing the indebtedness of the agriculturists generally.

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS.

The third factor which plays a very important part in the well-being of the agricultural community and also as regards the yielding of revenue is the management of our forests. Honourable Members are aware that "Forests" is a transferred subject only in this Presidency and Burma. Burma has got an incomparably large wealth in its forests, and our Presidency also has forests covering an area of about 15,000 square miles. The forests contain very valuable timber trees and their commercial value depends mainly on their accessibility to markets and the provision of communications and transport facilities. Opening of new communications and other marketing facilities mean expenditure of capital and for some time we have found this money out of our revenues. At present the remoter areas of the Dangs Peint and parts of Kanara have been opened up, and a large addition to our forest revenue has resulted from these activities. In the Dangs we have partly constructed through-roads from Waghai to Nawapur on the Tapti-Valey Railway in the north-east and to Nasik in the south-east. We have also constructed branch roads with the result that the gross revenue which was in the neighborhood of Rs. 3 lakhs on an average from 1920-21 to 1922-23, showing a net deficit on the whole, has yielded during the last quinquennium 1923-24 to 1927-28 Rs. 5,48,274 and an average surplus of Rs. 1,95,779.

In the Thana district new forest roads joining the bunder road and the railway are being made, while the Akrani, a very hilly and backward tract, is being joined to the plains below by a road from Dhadgaon to Shahada at a cost of over Rs. 97,000 in the interests of the Bhil population. In Kanara the Kanawar-Dandeli Railway constructed towards the close of the War has rendered possible the extraction of teak, hard-woods, Bamboos, etc. It has encouraged manganese mining by private companies in these forests. In the more inaccessible areas where road schemes prove too costly and prohibitive, mechanical extraction is being employed to great advantage. For instance in the Nagzari valley in N.D. Kanara, the Forest Engineering branch has been able to introduce a method of timber haulage by means of tractors, winches, wire ropes, etc. on which a capital expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 has been incurred. The gross revenue from these operations during the last 5 years is as follows:—

	Rs.
1923-24	36,704
1924-25	87,986
1925-26	1,34,218
1926-27	1,61,379
1927-28	2,74,845

There are several other sylvicultural methods adopted for seasoning timber and artificial regeneration and I give below a statement showing that in spite of the set-backs and a period of extraordinary depression of trade throughout the Presidency, the results are satisfactory:—

	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
Average for quinquennium 1919-20 to 1923-24.			
	51,27,057	27,70,205	x23,56,852
	69,71,739	43,58,628	†26,13,116
Average for last 4 years 1924-25 to 1927-28.	74,61,557	42,55,923	32,05,634

x Included war period 1914-18 when extra revenue was earned by supply of timber and other material to Munitions Department.

† The expenditure includes the increased recurring cost of post-war revision of pay and allowances if officers and establishments of all grades.

FOREST GRIEVANCES

Honourable members are aware that this House had appointed a committee known as the Forest Grievances Inquiry Committee, which submitted a very valuable report, and as a result of that report all reasonable demands for extension of forest privileges or the removal of restrictions have been conceded. A special officer was appointed for revising the forest settlement in Kanara and the privileges of the people and the areas open to their exercise were considerably extended. Village panchayats in several places have been entrusted with the management of village forests with a view to associating the people actively in the protection and maintenance of forests.

Government have recently issued orders for the formation of District Advisory Committee in the more important forest districts with a view to bringing together Government officers and representatives of the people for a free interchange of opinion and enlightening these representatives, and through them the public generally, as to the aims and objects of the policy of the Department and the justification for its actions.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

I next take the question of excise. The principal sources of revenue for this Presidency are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Forest. Out of nearly 14 1/2 crores the Excise revenue is nearly 4 crores.

The different steps which were taken to reduce the consumption of liquor were these:—

(a) Rationing, (b) Increase in still-head duty, (c) Reduction in strength of liquor, (d) Reduction in the number of shops, (e) Early closing of shops, (f) Increase in the rate of duty per seer of Ganja, (g) Increase in the issue price of Opium, (h) Prohibition of the sale of charas in the Presidency Proper.

It was noticed that with rationing and no check on selling prices and the reduction in the strength of liquor the sales of foreign liquor, particularly of cheap foreign liquors, went up. For comparison of these figures the year 1923-24 has to be taken because, prior to that both the retail and the wholesale sales were registered thereby showing double entries. Since 1923-24 only retail sales are being registered in the Bombay City and even then the statistics are not accurate, as the sale of a dozen bottles or more is considered as a wholesale sale and is not registered. Many persons and clubs make purchases by dozens and those sales are not shown. Even with this mistake the figures show that the sales have considerably gone up, particularly of malt liquors. In order to check this the following steps were taken:—

In 1922 a pass fee was introduced on foreign liquors imported at the ports of Bombay and Karachi as well as on Indian-made foreign liquor manufactured in Bombay Presidency or in other parts of India but imported into this Presidency. The realisations from this fee amounted to 5-6 lakhs per annum. In 1925 the license fees were revised and they were doubled in each case whether it was a wholesale or an import license or a retail license. All the Clubs were required to take licenses and a license fee was levied according to different kinds of wines and the quantity of consumption. From the 1st April 1927 the scale of fees for foreign liquor retail "off" licenses in the Mofussil (Presidency Proper) was greatly enhanced, and in April 1928 it was again revised and retailers required to pay fees on actual sales. Refreshment Rooms and Hotels have also been asked to pay an additional fee according to certain scales.

All these different efforts were made in order to make the foreign liquor dear to the consumer.

The Honourable Minister is introducing in this very session the Mhowra flowers Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, as Mhowra flowers form the chief base for illicit distillation.

As regards Opium the issue price of it which was Rs. 45 in 1920-21 has been raised to Rs. 75 in the Presidency Proper and to Rs. 60 in Sind since 1923124. The duty on Ganja which was Rs. 17-8 in 1920-21 was gradually raised by degrees. It was raised to Rs. 30 in 1927-28 and to Rs. 35 in the current year, in the Presidency Proper. The tax on toddy trees has been raised in some places and the number of trees tapped is considerably reduced

	(trees tapped)
In 1920-21 it was	4,29,000
In 1928-29 it was	3,79,000

a reduction of 50 000 trees.

The rationing system and the unlimited price of country liquor have resulted in considerable illicit distillation and smuggling with the necessary consequence of a heavy loss of still-head duty. The still head duty was 2,12 lakhs in 1920-21 and it was reduced to 1,45 lakhs in the current year—a drop of nearly 67 lakhs. It is partly made good by the different increases in other way to which I have already made a reference.

CHARAS.

The stopping of charas meant a loss of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs in duty alone 'plus' a loss in vend fee. I am advised that inspite of these changes the drinking habit of the people has not much improved. There is considerable illicit distillation and smuggling going on. The Excise authorities in Bombay further report that illicit charas can be and is being obtained at any street corner and that its consumption is on the increase.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

I will shortly state the increase in the number of schools and school-going population and the Government grant which has taken place during the last 9 years. On 31st March 1920 there were 12,714 primary schools and 540 secondary schools. The total Government grant on all account was Rs. 1,25,71,072 on the same date. The number of students both boys and girls receiving instruction in the primary schools was 7,69,122 and in the secondary schools 82,373. On 31st March 1928 the number of pri-primary schools had risen to 14,373 and secondary schools to 570. The total Government grant given was 2,00,29,462. The number of students of all kinds receiving instruction were—

Primary schools	10,21,078
Secondary schools	1,08,578

These are the figures supplied to me by the director of Public Instruction. ed and necessarily along with that the

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The number of dispensaries has increased amount of Government grant.

Up to the year 1925-26 grants to District Local Bords for village water supply used to be made from ordinary revenue. In the year 1926-27 it was decided to meet the charge from the Famine Fund. So the amount provided in previous years which was only Rs. 1,20,000 was raised to 5 lakhs in 1926-27 and to 3 lakhs in 1927-28 and 1928-29. With effect from the next year the expenditure in precarious tracts only is to be debited to the Famine Fund and the expenditure on non-precarious tracts will be debited to the ordinary revenue.

In September 1925 Government created the appointment of a Special Engineer to improve the water supply both for irrigation and domestic purposes in the precarious tracts and to investigate the question of minor irrigation works such as bandharas, tanks, etc. His work is confined for the most part to precarious districts and no individual scheme prepared by him should exceed Rs. 1-12 lakhs without the special sanction of Government. He has already investigated about 900 proposals out of 1,652 received by him. Up to the end of October 1928, 265 schemes had to be abandoned after investigation as being impracticable. Projects estimated to cost Rs. 42,50,937 have been approved administratively and schemes estimated to cost Rs. 7,47,357 have been sanctioned finally.

WATER SUPPLY IN VILLAGES.

In order to enable District Local Boards to make adequate provision of drinking water supply in villages liberal grants-in-aid are made for the construction of wells. Formerly the District Local Boards paid two-thirds of the total cost and Government one-third. The maximum Government grant has now been raised to two thirds, while District Local Boards contribute the balance either from their own resources or by contributions from villages. In the case of village water supplying tanks Government grant is one-third. A proposal to increase this grant also to two-thirds has recently be sanctioned.

Major Pogson has been appointed as Water Diviner to Government since 1925. In order to guarantee the success of his work, Government have undertaken as an experimental measure to refund in case of a total failure half the expenditure incurred by a cultivator on sites selected by him, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400.

The Municipalities and Local Boards are democratised with wider franchise and with the power to elect their own Presidents. In some cases unfortunately the affairs have not been well mananged and Government have had to take some drastic steps. There are also very large arrears, but it is hoped that with the awakening of the new spirit, all the local bodies will know their full responsibilities and will manage their affairs with credit to themselves.

By the amendment to the Bombay City Municipal Act, labour members are given seats by election on the Corporation.

EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION.

The next branch of very great importance is Irrigation. The total expenditure upon irrigation since 1921-22 to 1927-28 is as under:—

	Rs.
Expenditure met from famine grant	70,84,000
Expenditure met from ordinary revenue	1,01,000
Expenditure met from loan funds	2,25,01,196
Other revenue expenditure for direct charges like works, repairs, establishment, tools and plant, etc.	5,72,25,522

On a comparison of the figure of rents it is found that lands near the irrigation canals have gone up in value to 3 or 4 times their original worth.

In Deccan and Gujarat in order to arrive at the correct estimate of the benefits conferred by irrigation we have to take into consideration different factors. It was rightly pointed out by the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, that in order to arrive at a correct appreciation of benefits we have to compare the increased land revenue with

(Continued on next page.)

Mortgaging of Presidency's Resources.

MONEY SPENT ON BACK BAY AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

—:o:—

The following amounts have been spent upto 31st March 1928 on the various schemes mentioned:—

	Rs.
BACK BAY	.. 7,69,37,000
INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME	.. 3,48,56,000
SUBURBAN SCHEMES	.. 3,13,58,000

N. B.—Rs. 2,05,22,000 is recoverable from the Government of India on the Back Bay scheme.

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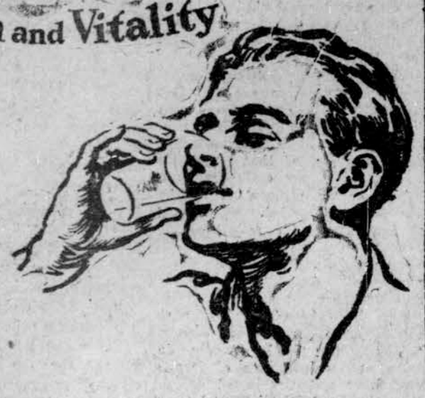

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Bombay's Balanced Budget.

(Continued from previous page.)

the old revenue in the same tract before the canal was constructed and also the savings effected in expenditure on famine operations and relief, making allowance for the ordinary increase in revenue if the canal had not been there. This was accepted by Government and accounts will be maintained in future upon that basis.

The Bhatgar dam is now complete and the Nira Right Bank Canal is expected to be complete in 1931-32. It has been partially in operation from the year 1924-25. The Pravara River Works were completed in June, 1926. I give below a statement giving the length of the canals and the area irrigated:—

	Length of main canals and branches in operation in 1920-21.	Length in 1928-29.
	Miles	Miles (approximate)
Deccan and Gujarat	1,599	1,884
Sind	7,163	7,337
Total	8,762	9,221

The areas irrigated in 1920-21 and 1928-29 are given below:—

	Area irrigated.	
	1920-21	1928-29
	Acres	Acres
Deccan and Gujarat	430,710	438,363
Sind	3,007,019	3,384,496
Total	3,437,729	3,822,859

In addition to this there are about 11,000 small tanks and Bandharas in Deccan and Gujarat and an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is spent annually upon their improvement and repair. These are in charge of the Irrigation Department. There are other tanks which are in charge of the Revenue Department.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

The value of our public buildings and roads and bridges has enormously increased owing to large additions and these vast properties require an increasingly greater amount for their repairs and upkeep, and though the demand of the local officers is for Rs. 64 lakhs we have been able to put down only 54 lakhs for the purpose. Out of this a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs is for repairs to roads and Rs. 19 lakhs for repairs to buildings.

WANTED MORE MONEY FOR POLICE.

The primary duty of Government is to preserve law and order and to see that justice is done between man and man. A Government which fails in this primary duty had better abdicate. This requires a magistracy, Judicial officers and Police force who are all contented. In the year 1921-22 owing to retrenchment being ordered by this Honourable House the police force was drastically cut down, many outposts were removed and the number of unarmed police also reduced. That resulted in the necessary consequence of more crime, and a cry was raised throughout the Presidency for increasing the police force. With our depleted finance the necessary funds could not be supplied, but some relief has been given by increasing the average grant by 4 lakhs. The traffic control in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and other places requires a number of additional men, and in the Bombay City owing to the passing of the Bombay Children Act and the Bombay Prostitution Act additional duties have been thrown upon the police. Added to these difficulties there are strikes and communal disorders, and often times the police force in a particular place is not enough to control the situation and additional police have to be drafted from other places with consequential addition to the expenditure.

The following table shows the percentage of the Police quarters in 1920 and at present:—

	Percentage of Police housed in 1920-21	Percentage housed at present
Bombay City	49.08	97.78
Presidency Proper	67.00	79.00
Sind	57.64	75.50

In addition to the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act and Bombay Children Act, the Act for the Prevention of Gambling was amended in 1922 and again in 1926. The Sind Court Act of 1926, though it has been passed, has not yet been brought into operation on account of financial stringency.

14 CRORES BORROWED FOR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

This review gives a rough idea as to what Government have been able to accomplish during the last 8 or 9 years. The House would naturally be anxious to know the state of affairs in the Development Department including the Back Bay, the Housing scheme and other suburban schemes.

The following statement gives the borrowings of the Department for all operations till the end of 1927-28:—

	Lakhs Rs.
1920-21 Bombay Development loan at 6 1/2 per cent. plus income-tax at 3,32	243.93
Port Trust repayments	17.68
	261.61
1921-22 Government of India loan originally at 6 1/2 per cent. reduced to 4 3/4 per cent. from 1st April, 1927	153.50
1922-23 Government of India loan originally	285.00
Less cancelled in November 1927 in part payment of Block No. 8	—20.74
Rate of interest at 6 1/2 per cent. will be reduced to 5 per cent. with effect from 1st April, 1929.	
1923-24 Government of India loan at 6 per cent.	279.50
1924-25 Government of India loan at 5 3/4 per cent.	200.00
1925-26 Government of India loan at 5 1/2 per cent.	182.88
1926-27 Government of India loan at 5 per cent.	76.33
1927-28 Government of India loan at 5 per cent.	16.00
Total borrowings to 31st March, 1928	1,433.08

In 1928-29 the Port Trust will repay 2.44 lakhs and at the close of the current year the department will borrow 72.29 lakhs from the Government of India at 5 per cent.

I also attach a summary showing the amounts spent on the different schemes:—

1. Total cost including interest to 31st March 1928 (after deducting subsidy)—Back Bay 6,88,95,650, Industrial Housing Scheme 3,48,55,569 (1), Suburban Schemes 2,87,53,531.

2. Total cost including interest to 31st October, 1928:—Back Bay 7,27,35 [illegible], Industrial Housing Scheme 3,48,56,000 (1). Suburban Schemes 2,91,16,757.

3. Total cost including interest to 31st March 1929 (approximate):—Back Bay 7,69,37,000, Industrial Housing Scheme 3,48,56,000 (1), Suburban Schemes 3,13,58,000.

4. Amount recoverable from the Government of India or elsewhere:—Back Bay 2,05,22,000 (2), Industrial (3) Housing Scheme nil, Suburban Schemes 39,29,300.

5. Interest, 1929-30:—Back Bay 39,47,000, Industrial Housing Scheme 21,39,000, Suburban Schemes 16,49,000.

6. Capital Outlay, 1929-30:—Back Bay 23,21,000, Industrial Housing Scheme 4,000, Suburban Schemes —46,000 (4).

(1) All interest during construction was written off against proceeds of town duty on raw cotton.

(2) In addition there will be recoveries from lease of plots to the public. The last estimate was made in January, 1927, for 3,05.57 lakhs spread over 21 years beginning 1929-30.

(3) This is a recent estimate made by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee for Suburban schemes. The estimated receipts will not be completed till 1947-48.

(4) This is the estimated net reduction of the capital debt of the Suburban Schemes, made up of receipts (excluding subsidies but including sales of lands) less the cost of the following: new works, repairs and maintenance, and establishment charges.

The cost of new works will be Rs. 1.41 lakhs.

N.B.—Interest charges are not taken into account in line 6 of table (see line 5).

MORE LOSS ON BACK BAY.

Up to the end of 31st March, 1928, a total expenditure amounting to 736.78 lakhs has been incurred on the Back Bay scheme against which the receipts have amounted to Rs. 22.27 lakhs (i.e., Rs. 20.74 lakhs have been realised from the sale of the recreation ground in block 9 to the Military Authorities and Rs. 1.53 lakhs have been realised from miscellaneous receipts). It was expected that block No. 8 would be ready for delivery in May, 1928. Those expectations have not been realised. There has been very large shrinkage in block 8 necessitating a considerable excess in dry filling. This means an additional loss of 13 lakhs in interest charges and nearly 12 lakhs more in the cost of dry filling. It is expected that the whole of block No. 8 will be ready for delivery at the end of May, 1929. If the expectations are realised then we get Rs. 205.22 lakhs from the Government of India and that Government has been asked to make payment by cancelling an equivalent portion of the 1923-24 loan which carries interest at 6 per cent. As at present advised, the Government of India have allowed us to cancel the debt of 1922-23 which carries interest at 6 1/2 per cent. by writing off this amount towards that debt and by paying the balance by converting it into a new loan at 5 per cent. If our request for allowing this amount to be written off against the loan of 1923-24 is granted, we shall pay off the 1922-23 loan by obrrowing at 5 per cent thus reducing the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent and instead of paying 6 per cent. on the whole loan of 1923-24 we shall pay 6 per cent. only on the balance which will be 73.24 lakhs. That will give us a great deal of relief in the interest charges.

At present we are paying a subsidy of 20 lakhs since 1926-27 on the assumption that the loss in the Back Bay will be 3 crores. It looks probable that this figure may increase. It will be difficult to calculate the approximate figure as the cost of development cannot be estimated till a layout is sanctioned, and on the receipts side the assets of the scheme in the shape of developed plots available for sale

(Continued on page 12.)

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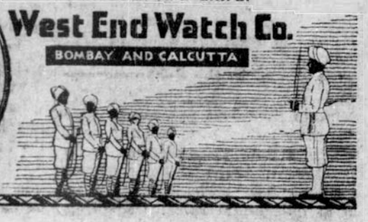

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FINANCE SECRETARY'S NOTE

—:o:—

In the course of his introductory note to the Budget of the Government of Bombay for 1929-30, the Finance Secretary, Mr. G. Wiles, writes:—

I give below as usual comparative statement A showing the progress of revenue and expenditure, and statement B the analysis of our balances.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In lakhs of Rupees)	1928-29 (Revised)	1929-30 (Budget)
Ordinary Revenue	14,42(a)	14,41
Ordinary Expenditure	14,07(b)	14,37
Ordinary surplus plus or deficit—	plus 35	plus 4
Extraordinary Receipts		1
Extraordinary Expenditure	14	3
Extraordinary surplus plus or deficit—	—13	—3
Actual surplus plus or deficit—	plus 22	plus 1

Note.—Interest received from the three local bodies for transmission to the Government of India has not been included in these figures.

For comparison of 1928-29 and following years with previous years the following changes require to be taken into consideration:—

(a) (i) The Revenue head XXXI-Development Scheme was opened in 1928-29.

(ii) In 1928-29 Recoveries began to be shown as revenue instead of as deductions from expenditure

(iii) From the same year transfers have been made to Revenue from the Famine Fund.

(b) (i) The Revenue head 42-Development Scheme was opened in 1928-29.

(ii) Recoveries are no longer deducated.

FINAL BALANCES (INCLUDING DEBT HEADS OTHER THAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT HEADS).

(In lakhs of rupees)	1928-29 (Revised)	1929-30 (Budget)
Opening Ordinary balance	1,16	1,00
Revenue surplus plus or deficit —	plus 22	plus 1
	1,38	1,01
Debt Heads surplus plus or deficit —	—38	plus7
Closing balance	1,00	1,08
Famine Fund	1,66	1,45
Grand Total closing balance	2,66	2,53

ACCOUNTS FOR 1928-29.

In the current year's budget we anticipated a closing balance in 1927-28 of 2,33. An improvement of 55 has brought up the actual closing balance to 3,18.

The chief reason for this is that the loans which were voted for famine relief in Sind and Gujarat could not all be distributed during the year. A supplementary estimate to meet the expenditure in the current year was submitted to the Council at the Poona sessions. The reduction of expenditure in the capital section amounted to 48 lakhs. Apart from this there was a net improvement in the revenue section of 7 lakhs, the details of which I give below:—

REVENUE.

There were increases under—	
Excise	9
Stamps	1
Superannuation	1
Miscellaneous	3
Other heads	3
Total ..	17
On the other hand there were decreases under—	
Lond Revenue (on account of the floods in Gujarat and and Sind).	—22
XIII—Irrigation	—11
Interest	—2
Bombay Development Scheme (owing to a fall in the Cotton Cess receipts and a fall in rents).	—3
Other decreases	—3
Total ..	—41

The net decrease in revenue amounted to 24.

There were savings in expenditure under:—	
Land Revenue	— 2
Forests	— 2
Irrigation	— 6
Police	— 2
Education	— 3
Civil Works	—10
Stationery and Printing (due to the adjustment on account of the cost of stores being made in the High Commissioner's accounts).	— 4
Miscellaneous	— 4
Others	— 5
Total	—38
There were increases under—	
43—Famine	3
Expenditure in England	2
Others	2
Total	7

The net decrease in expenditure was 31. The net improvement in the revenue section therefore was 7 lakhs.

1929-30

3. We, therefore, opened the current year with an actual balance of 3,18 of which 2,02 was in the Famine Relief Fund, and the estimated closing balance has been increased from 2,12 to 2,66, of which 1,66 will be in the Famine Fund. In the final budget we estimated for a small surplus in the revenue section of some 3 lakhs. The eight-monthly estimates anticipate a small increase of revenue amounting to about 6 lakhs and a saving in expenditure debitable to revenue of about 12 lakhs. On the other hand in the capital section of the accounts there is an estimated deficit of 19 lakhs due to an increase in expenditure from loan funds, (the explanation of which will be found in the Debts and Deposits section), which will be temporarily met by a withdrawal rom balances and recouped during next year by borrowings. There is unfortunately reason to believe that the frosts which have occurred since these estimates were prepared will falsify the optimistic reports rtgarding land revenue. The details are as follow.—

	Decrease.
Land Revenue	—1
(Note.—The estimates include an additional 12 lakhs on account of the excellent season. On the other hand under the revised classification recently approved by the Auditor General 16 lakhs of land revenue have now been credited to Irrigation—non-Capital Works.)	
Excise	—3
(Note.—The chief item is a fall in "opium" owing to the transfer of the Excise administration of the Western India States Agency to the Central Government.)	
Scheduled Taxes	—1
XIII-Irrigation	—3
Justice	—1
Public Health	—1
Bombay Development Scheme (due to continued loss of rents from chawls.)	—2
Education (owing to postponement of enhanced fees.)	—2
Others	—3
Total	—29

On the other hand there have been increases under the following heads:—

Stamps	—1
Irrigation (See explanation under Land Revenue above.)	—16
Interest	2
Superannuation	2
Others	2
	26

The net increase in revenue is therefore 6 lakhs.

There have been increases in expenditure under the following heads:—

Reduction of debt	2
Agriculture	1
Bombay Development Scheme	3
(Owing to the opening of revenue accounts in the water supply and electric schemes at Ambernath.)	
Superannuation	3
Expenditure in England	3
Total	12

There are estimated decreases in expenditure under the following heads:—

Irrigation	— 1
Justice	— 2
Jails	— 2
Education	— 5
Medical	— 1
Public Health	— 2
Famine Relief	— 5
Miscellaneous	— 3
Total	— 24

The net decrease in expenditure is therefore 12 lakhs, and the total improvement in the revenue section amounts to 18 lakhs.

1929-30

4. In estimating our revenue we have assumed that the Stamp and Court Fees Acts will be revised. The total estimate of revenue including the interest accruing to the Development Department is 15,24, and the expenditure debitable to revenue is estimated at 15,23, the exact surplus being Rs. 69,000. It is estimated that under the capital section of the accounts there will be a small deficit owing to withdrawals from the Famine Relief Fund, so that our balances, which opened with a sum of 266 lakhs, including 166 in the Famine Relief Fund, will close with a sum of 253 lakhs, of which 145 will be in the Famine Relief Fund.

5. Under the capital section are included operations on the Famine Relief Fund, which during the next year will include the transfer of 30 lakhs to revenue for expenditure on irrigation and other works for the prevention of famine. During the current year the Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised rules relating to the administration of the Famine Fund. Under these rules the annual assignment is fixed at 12 lakhs, to be used solely on the relief of famine or for building up the Famine Fund. The balance required to be kept in the Famine Fund has been fixed at 75 lakhs. Since our balance largely exceeds this no provision has been made next year for any assignment.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

6. Details of the programme of borrowing will be found in the note relating to Debt heads Arrangements have been made with the Government of India to convert the loans of 1922-23, which were at 6 1/2 per cent, into new 5 per cent loans with effect from April 1929. It is hoped to continue this process of conversion of the advances which carry a high rate of interest, as the Government of India completes the conversion of the loans rom which the advances were made.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTh ARTMENT.

7. Revenue accounts have during the current year been opened under the heads xxxI and 42 for the water supply and electricity schemes at Ambernath. The position of the Development Department vis-a-vis the general provincial budget now is as follow:—

(1) The Industrial Housing Scheme now has its accounts included in the ordinary provincial budget in which the revenue is shown for next year as 20.55 and expenditure as 24.91, a loss of 4.36.

This is exclusive of 1.49 which would be the normal sinking fund provision under the scheme but which is otherwise provided (See (5) below).

(2) Out of the suburban schemes, the water supply and electricity schemes at Ambernath have also been included in the revenue accounts.

The revenue for these two schemes next year is 1.14 and expenditure 4.65, giving a loss of 3.51. This is exclusive of .53 which ought to be sinking fund provision for these two schemes and is included in (3) below.

The total loss under (1) and (2) is 7.87.

(3) Of the remaining suburban schemes on the advice of the Advisory Committee, a sum of 11-07 has been included in the provincial budget as the annual subsidy necessary to wipe out the estimated loss of 193 lakhs and to provide the sinking fund charges mentioned in (2) above subsidy of 20.00 is given as the provision

(4) To the Reclamation Scheme a necessary to meet the interest and sinking fund on the estimated loss of 3 crores.

(5) Separate provision of 1.49 is made on account of the sinking fund charges of the Industrial Housing Scheme. (See (1) above).

(6) Out of the total subsidy of 32.56, 26.84 is utilised in meeting the interest charges on the outstanding loans, and 5.72 is being put into the sinking fund of the Department.

The balance of the Development Schemes continues to be financed entirely from capital.

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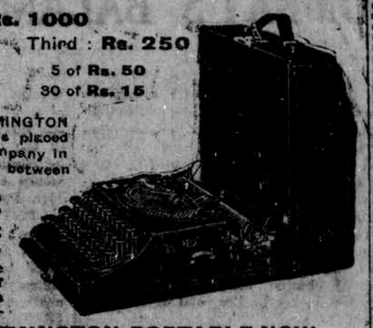
3 of Rs. 100 — 5 of Rs. 50
10 of Rs. 25 — 30 of Rs. 15



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2. The votes of competitors whose machines have been obtained on the hire purchase system will be accepted only if all monthly payments are up to date.
3. All entries, which MUST quote place and date of purchase, and number of the machine bought, must be addressed to REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA) LTD., Competition Department, Post Box No. 188, Calcutta.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 19 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY'S BALANCED BUDGET

(Continued from page 10.)

cannot be known. There will always be an inevitable element of speculation in any financial forecast as the estimates of the rates per square yard which the developed land will realise and of the areas that can be sold annually are matters of opinion.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME.

As regards the Industrial Housing Scheme the state of affairs is as follows: I give below a statement showing the number of chawls constructed and the vacancies, etc., up to the end of 31st December 1928.

Chawl area	No. of constructed chawls.	No. of tenements.	No. of Shops	No. of vacant chawls	No. of vacant tenements	No. of vacant shops
Delisle Road	39	2,550	10	4	1,488	Nil.
Naigaum	42	3,276	63	2	880	40
Worli	121	9,476	184	75	6,902	121
Sewri	12	990	40	Nil.	70	17
Total	207	16,922	302	82	8,900	178

Bad debts written off during the period from January 1928 to December 1928 amounted to Rs. 249,344. The economic rent per tenement is Rs. 16 approximately per month. The scale of rents at present is as under:—

Chawl area

	Rent per room	Rent per shop	
		Single	Double.
Delisle Road	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
All floors	7 0 0	20	40
Ground floor	9 0 0	30	60
1st and 2nd floors.			
Naigaum			
All floors	7 0 0	20	40
Sewri			
All floors	7 0 0	20	40
Worli			
All floors	5 0 0	21	40

The Honourable House is aware that for this Scheme an account head is opened. The expenditure next year is estimated at Rs. 24.91 lakhs (of which 21.30 is one account of interest charges on the capital debt).

No sinking fund is being maintained for this account, but the Contribution of 1.49 lakhs is being added to the General Sinking Fund of the Development Department.

Revenue from rents is estimated at Rs. 6.55 lakhs based on the actuals of 1927-28. The deficit therefore is 19.85 lakhs. To make up this deficit a portion of the town duty is made available and it is estimated that in the next year it will be 14 lakhs though in the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 the amount available fell to nearly 11 lakhs. But for the previous 5 years the amount available 15.83 lakhs. If our expectations of about 14 lakhs are realised then the remaining deficit of Rs. 5.85 lakhs will be covered by provincial revenues.

To attract tenants the following amenities are provided. Schools are established the Infants Welfare Society, the Y. M. C. A., and the Hindu Maha Sabha are doing excellent social welfare work in the chawl areas. The Bombay Municipality have provided a free medical dispensary at Worli. Police protection is adequate. Shops in all the chawls and market at Worli are provided. Further, Government have also announced that to large employers of labour to societies, institutions and similar organisations and bodies or to private individuals acting on behalf of any community or section of the public, chawls will be offered "en bloc" at concession rents. All the chawl areas are provided with large open spaces and are well lighted and as adequate water supply is maintained. Every endeavour is made to keep the chawl and their surroundings clean and sanitary. Owing to the abolition of the Rent Act the rents for small tenements in the town area have gone up and if any representatives of the tenants' association will offer to occupy these chawls Government will consider the advisability of approaching the Tramway Company to extend the tramway line up to Worli, and making any necessary improvements in the chawls at reasonable cost. That will give a relief to the poor middle class men and also will have a salutary effect in bringing down the rents in the other portions of the town. The chawls are described to be absolutely healthy by the Special Advisory Committee in their report dated 11th December 1926.

CENTRAL SALSETTE RAILWAY.

The total expenditure on this Scheme up to 31st March 1928 amounted to Rs. 85.63 lakhs including interest and establishment charges. Out of this 13.04 lakhs are written off from the cotton cess, and 32,000 from other miscellaneous receipts. The net remaining amount is Rs. 72.27 lakhs. It is being run by the G. I. P. Railway since 9th January 1928 on an agreement for two years. The conditions are that the Railway should bear the cost of ordinary maintenance and retain the earnings. Government should bear the interest charges on the capital cost and should meet expenditure on new capital works, renewals and depreciation, subject to the condition, that Government sanction should we obtained each time before any new capital expenditure on works was incurred. The whole expenditure on this Railway may be considered as dead loss.

OTHER SCHEMES.

According to the latest estimates the ultimate losses on Ambernah water-supply and other schemes such as electric energy, etc., are as follows:—

The water-supply is estimated to cause an annual loss of 3.15 lakhs which capitalised at 6 1/2 per cent. corresponds to a capital amount of Rs. 48.46 lakhs. The electric supply scheme causes an annual loss of Rs. 87,000 which similarly capitalised comes to Rs. 13.65 lakhs. There have been losses on almost all the other suburban schemes excepting one or two. A subsidy of 7.50 lakhs was paid last year and was repeated in the current year's Budget.

The losses on the two Ambernath schemes referred to are now provided for in the general budget which contain revenue accounts for these schemes. Provision to meet interest and S. F. charges on the other Suburban Schemes has been made in next year's budget to the extent of 11.07 lakhs under the Heads of 19 Interest and 21 Reduction of Debt.

Excluding the Revenue Accounts, therefore, the total subsidy to the Department will amount to 32.56 lakhs.

In order that the House may have a clear idea as regards the state of sales of land in the suburban schemes I give below two statements showing disposals during the last 3 years and also the number of square yards showing the developed and undeveloped lands in the schemes for disposal on 1st January, 1929. The disposals of the land during the last year show considerable improvement over the previous disposals, and if disposals go on increasing our losses may to a certain extent be minimised:—

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the sales of land in suburban schemes.

Scheme No.	Area in sq. yds.	Amount. Rs.	Disposals during the year 1926-27. Area in sq. yds.	Amount. Rs.	Disposals during the year 1927-28 up to 31st December 1928. Area in sq. yds.	Amount. Rs.
S. S. No. 3, Chembur	8,796	26,249	4,188	12,120	31,200	69,702
S. S. No. 6, Danda	1,270	10,295	1,157	9,407	5,985	50,085
S. S. No. 7, Khar	24,218	1,52,523	19,179	1,35,015	27,342	2,20,256
S. S. No. 8, Chapel Road	1,409	7,560	1,974	12,776	2,854	15,370
S. S. No. 16, Kolekalyan	465	1,090	1,450	2,787	Nil	Nil
S. S. No. 18, Kirol North (Eastern Sector)	560	3,080	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Western Sector)	5,067	4,769	1,000	2,000		

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the developed and undeveloped land in suburban schemes for disposal on 1st January, 1929.

(Land for disposal on 1st January, 1929.)

III—Chembur: Developed square yards 193,598, Undeveloped square yards 2511530, Developed land disposed of 47 per cent.

VI—Danda: Developed square yards 52,922, Undeveloped square yards Nil, Developed land disposed of 34 per cent.

VII—Khar: Developed square yards 147,572, Undeveloped square yards 225,699, Developed land disposed of 63 per cent.

VIII—Chapel Road: Developed square yards 3,248, Undeveloped square yards Nil, Developed land disposd of 97 per cent.

XVI—Shahar (Kolekalyan Sector): Developed square yards 7,472, Undeveloped square yards 67,307, Developed land disposed of 20 per cent.

XVIII—Kirol North: Developed square yards 40,465, Undeveloped square yards, 107,933, Developed land disposed of 4 per cent.

These unfortunate losses have considerably curtailed the activities of the other Departments, but we have to face facts as they are and have to make provisions for the amortization of these different debts.

The Bombay Development loan of 1920 which has been borrowed at 6 1/2 per cent. is due for repayment in 1935. The accumulations in the Sinking Fund will amount at the end of March to 95 lakhs and should amount in 1935 to over 150 lakhs. The balance of it will require to be paid off by fresh borrowing at a lower rate of interest. It is expected that the sales of the Back Bay lands will commence before 1935-36. A tentative programme of repayment of the entire debt to the Provincial Loan Fund is now being drawn up.

THE DEBT POSITION.

I will now review our debt position as it will be at the end of 1929-30. I have already given a statement showing the different loans borrowed for the Development Department. As regards the loans given to the other local bodies in Bombay they may safely be omitted as they are being repaid by those bodies. A statement of those loans will be found in the Blue Book at page 215.

I may sum up the position of the Development Department by saying that the net debt charges, after deducting certain small direct receipts, will be about 80 lakhs, of which about 54 1/2 lakhs are being met from ordinary revenues and the balance from capital. The remaining outstanding debt of the province I divide into four classes:—

(1) Sukkur Barrage; (2) Other Irrigtaion (3) Loans for Other Purposes; (4) Provincial Loans Account.

The charges on the Barrage debt will gation. (3) Loans for Other Purposes; ing met from ordinary revenues and the balance from capital.

Capital expenditure on Irrigation, on the whole, more than pays for itself, leaving a small balance to credit of about 6 lakhs.

The debt incurred for Other Purposes amounts to 465 lakhs, the net charges on which, after deducting about 5 lakhs direct receipts amount to 26 lakhs.

Of the Provincial Loans Account the balance outstanding due to the Government of India will be 73.65, the net charges on which, including interest and repayment of principal after deducting the interest we receive on advances outstanding, will amount to about 22 lakhs.

DEBT OF 13 CRORES.

To sum up, our total outstanding debt will amount to nearly 13 crores, or about 3 years' revenue Out of this sum 9 crores is the irredeemable irrigation debt on which we pay a very favourable rate of interest, and the balance in the Provincial Loan Account will be paid off by 1932. The toal charges on the debt amount to 248 lakhs, and the direct receipts from the expenditure amount to 73 lakhs, so that the net charge is 175. Out of this sum 1.07 is being met from provincial revenues, and 68 is being met from capital. The burden on our revenues therefore is roughly 7.8 per cent.

THE CROP OUTLOOK

Some honourable members have expressed a wish in their speeches on the Budget debate that the Finance Member should briefly state in his speech the crop prospects of the season. In deference to those wishes I will shortly mention the state of the crops in the Presidency Proper and in Sind.

The outlook in a large part of the Presidency at the end of June was far from satisfactory, but there was excellent rain in July and August and it was well distributed which considerably improved the prospects The September and October rains though very beneficial in parts of East Deccan and East Karnatak were not well distributed in other parts of the Presidency. On the whole it may be stated that the saason was well above the run of the preceding 10 years.

The area under Jowar crop fell by 7.7 per cent., but the outturn rose by 5 per cent., the decrease in the area being due to the unsuitability of sowing rains in June over a large part of the Kharif area. The rise in yield is due to the good kharif rains in Gujarat and opportune rains in Karnatak in September and October.

The area under Bajri and Rice crops fell by 16.1 and 10 per cent. respectively and the outturn also fell by 13 and 7.7 per cent. The decrease in the Bajri area was due to deficiency of rains in the early and middle parts of the season over large portion of Deccan; and the deficiency of rain in June in North Konkan and Gujarat resulted in a decline in the area under rice. The reduction in the output was due to late transplantation.

The area under cotton showed a slight decline of 4 per cent., but the outturn rose by 1.7 per cent. The fall in area was due to the unsuitability of sowing rains in the Deccan and the extension of groundnut cultivation and the rise in yield to the favourable later rains.

The area under groundnut rose by 21.2 per cent. while the outturn rose by 28 per cent. This crop is getting very popular with the cultivators.

On the whole the agricultural outlook was considered as generally satisfactory for the Presidency except for parts of the Deccan, but the severe frost which visited the country recently has severely damaged the rabi crops in parts of Gujarat and Sind; so our expectations about the season being above the average are faisified Government have taken prompt steps in issuing orders for giving relief to the cultivators where it is needed by way of takavi, suspension of land revenue and the like.

As regards Sind the river had a good inundation in June and July, but it fell prematurely in August and September. There were general rains in the first week of July but practically no rains in the months of August and September. But there was good rain in October almost everywhere. The rainfall during the season was above the average. The Jowar area declined by 23.2 per cent., but the outturn was the same as last year.

Bajri fell by 16.8 per cent. but the outturn was 2.6 per cent. over that of the last year. The area under Rice also fell by 5 per cent but the outturn is expected to be 30 per cent. more. The cotton crop enjoyed a good season in spite of a bad attack of boll-worm on the Jamrao tract in the middle of the season. But owing to the early fall of the river it is doubtful whether equally good results can be obtained as regards rabi and late sown crops.

There was an attack of grasshoppers in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak between July to October, and locusts and other pests attacked parts of the crop in Sind. But on the whole there has not been much loss.

LLOYD BARRAGE.

Many honourable members of this House have inspected the progress of the Barrage in their recent tour and I hope they are satisfied with regard to the actual progress that has been made.

The original estimates have now been revised and it is expected that the total will amount to Rs. 26,03,52,181 including all charges direct and indirect. This was brought to the notice of this Honourable House by the Honourable the General Member last year. Out of this amount Rs. 7,47,11,000 has been spent up to 31st March 1928. The future borrowings have been shown in the debt programme which I have already referred to.

Honourable members are aware that the total area of new Government land which will be available for sale will be about 15 lakhs of acres out of which about 3.50 lakhs acres are to be sold at concession rates. Deducting that, about 11.50 lakhs of acres will be available for auctioning. The Revenue Officer is at present engaged in the disposal of the privileged lands and the first tentative auction will be held in the ensuing year. The sale price of privileged lands is expected to average, Rs. 15 per acre and Government have sanctioned the recovery of this price in two instalments. On interest of 6 1/2 per cent. will be charged for the 2nd instalment. It is anticipated that about 50,000 acres of this land will be disposed of before 31st March 1929 and Rs. 3 3/4 lakhs realised.

A detailed programme of land sales in the Barrage area is being prepared by the Revenue Officer and will shortly be sumitted to Government.

The repayment programme of the Barrage debt is not officially settled yet, but probably we shall commence paying from the year 1935-36 the principal and interest by equated instalments extending over a period of 60 years.

MESTON SETTLEMENT AND ITS BANEFUL EFFECT.

The period since the reforms has been one of great financial stringency and the Government of Bombay have been seriously hadicapped in their administration. Except in a few departments they have been only making time. At every budget discussion this Honourable House reiterates the charges that the nation-building departments are being starved. Some additional expenditure on these departments has been made possible by the Council agreeing to pass some measures of additional taxation. I will take a few examples to show the restrictive influence which the Settlement has exercised on the policy of the administration of this Government.

Government have incurred commitments on account of primary education under the Bombay Primary Education Act. It became condition of the finances of this Presidency and Government's inability to provide additional funds for all schemes of expansion. Building grants have to be cut down and medical facilities have to be turned down for want of funds.

The policy of Government in regard to grants-in-aid to municipalities for water supply schemes and drainage was to give grants in aid amounting to 50 per cent. of the estimated expenditure. These orders had to be revised and in case of major municipalities who find all the money for a sanitary scheme except the centage charges, Government could only contribute 28 per cent. of the total cost on account of establishment, tools and plant charges.

Public Works Department:

Under Buildings 38 new items were provisionally admitted by the Finance Department in the budget of 1928-29, but only 3 could be included in the budget for 1928-29 i.e., the proposed provision was Rs. 15,63,000 but the amount actually provided was only Rs. 96,000.

In 1927-28 out of 68 new items originally proposed under "Buildings" only 8 were included in the budget.

In 1926-27 out of 81 new items provisionally admitted only 2 were included in the budget.

As regards "communications" the same tale has to be told. In 1928-29 in all 64 new items were proposed out of which only one was included in the budget. In 1927-28 only four out of 70 and in 1926-27 three out of 60 were included in the budget.

In 1927-28 the allotment for new items provisionally admitted by Finance Department were;—

	Rs. lakhs.
Recurring	7.5
Non-recurring	15.7
Total	23.0

The sum ultimately sanctioned was:—

	lakhs.
Recurring	3.2
Non-recurring	8.8
Total	12.0

i.e., out of 244 item provisionally admitted only 102 were finally included in the budget.

In the budget of 1928-29 out of 214 items proposed only 68 were admitted. The charges proposed were:—

	Rs. lakhs.
Recurring	6.2
Non-recurring	10.6
Total	16.8

Out of these only the following were admitted:—

Recurring	2.4
Non-Recurring	3.4
Total	5.8

COURT FEES AND STAMP ACT TO REMAIN.

I could go on multiplying such instances to point out to this Honourable House how we are handicapped in our expansion. In spite of all these difficulties the short review which I have taken of the working of the different departments in the previous part of my speech will show what Government have been able to achieve. It has been made possible by the taxation I have referred to, by the remission of the Provincial Contribution and the curtailment of the Famine Fund assignment. Let us hope that the Simon Commission before whom this Government have put forward a strong case will be able to see how we have been hit and that we shall get a more equitable settlement in future. It seems to be admitted almost on all hands that the industrial provinces must be given a share in the income-tax revenue and also in the proceeds of the supper-tax.

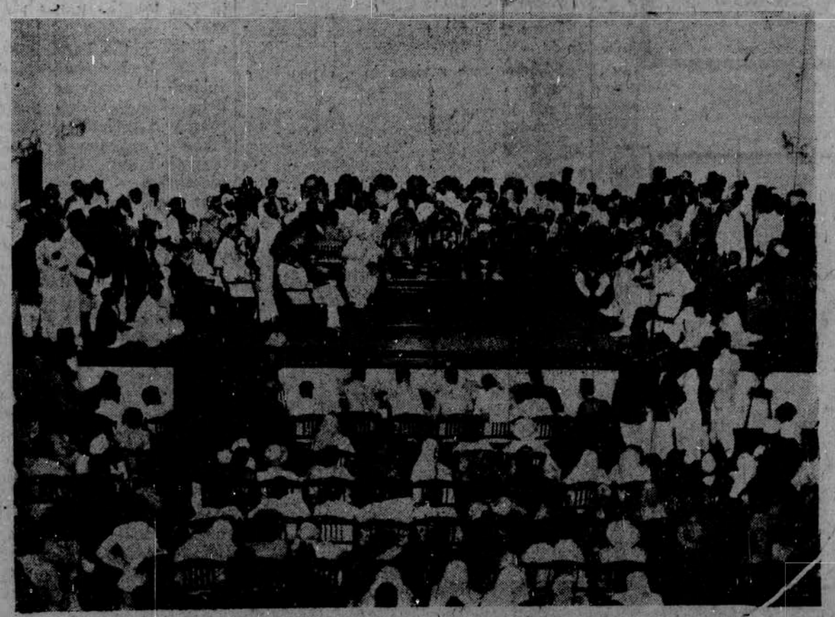
Government have been able to present a balanced budget by rationing departments to their utmost limit. All the departments were allowed only the average amount of expenditure and were compelled to include new items within their rationed figure.

In spite of all these our financial difficulties, it is not proposed to ask for any fresh taxation except to request this Honourable House to put permanently on the statute book, the Court-fees and the Stamp Acts as the little increase which we get from those duties is absolutely necessary just for a bare minimum.

With these words, Mr. President, I present the Budget to this Honourable House.

(For Finance Secretary's Note to Budget. See Page 11.)

BOMBAY WELCOMES HON. SASTRI



"Chronicle" Photo.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri, India's first ambassador in S. Africa, on his return back was given a hearty reception by Bombay. He is here address ing a public meeting in C. J. Hall.

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